For the Proprietor of
HONGKONG TELEGRAPH,
For and on behalf of
SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.
Printer and Publisher

The Hongkong Telegraph.

TODAY'S WEATHER: Moderate East-North-East winds; partly cloudy.
1 p.m. Observations: Barometric pressure, 1015.2 mbs., 29.98 in. Temperature, 82.2 deg. F. Dew point, 74 deg. F. Relative humidity, 76. Wind direction, East. Wind force, 6 knots.
High water: 5 ft. 4 in. at 9.39 p.m. Low water: 5 ft. 2 in. at 12.31 a.m. (Wednesday).

VOL. III NO. 241 — TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1948. — Price 20 Cents

Beaverbrook As Envoy?

Melbourne, Oct. 11.—Robert Elliott, war-time assistant to Lord Beaverbrook, the Canadian born newspaper magnate, suggested today through his group of Australian newspapers that Lord Beaverbrook be sent to Moscow "to clear up issues direct with Stalin."

Elliott, as personal assistant to the Minister of Aircraft Production, went to Moscow with Lord Beaverbrook in 1941.

His newspapers said today that the British newspaper owner had "literally fascinated the Russian leader and achieved a brilliant success with Stalin when no one else could have accomplished it."

It was learned today that the suggestion for a Beaverbrook mission has already been brought to the attention, informally, to Dr Herbert Evatt, the Australian Foreign Minister.—Reuter.

FIRE AT US CRUISER'S STERN

Some excitement was caused in the harbour shortly before the lunch hour today when a fire occurred on board a sampan moored at the stern of the visiting American cruiser St Paul.

The U.S. vessel sent out an international emergency signal at 12.47 p.m. reporting a fire, and immediately a Naval Dockyard firefloat was sent out. This was joined shortly after by a civil firefloat.

The fire was apparently caused by some aviation spirit spilling over the side of the cruiser, on whose deck a seaplane was being refuelled, on to the sampan, where the crew was doing some cooking. Four of the sampan's crew were injured, and they were treated in the sick bay of the U.S. vessel.

The fire lapped the stern of the St Paul, but she sustained no damage beyond scorched sides.

H.M. Dockyard received a message from the St Paul at 12.55 p.m. that the fire had been put out.

Paper Suspended

Nanking, Oct. 12.—The Ministry of the Interior notified the Shanhgai Municipal Government today to suspend the newspaper Cheng Yen Pao for three days for "improper editorial comment."

The order did not specify which editorial caused the action.—Associated Press.

HOPES FOR SOLUTION OF BERLIN DISPUTE FADE

Attitude Of West'n Powers Hardens

Paris, Oct. 11.—Hopes of an early solution to the Berlin problem dwindled today when it became known that the attitude of the Western Powers had hardened. The Western representatives' meeting at the French Foreign Office yesterday was understood to have agreed that:

(1) The Berlin "blockade" constitutes a threat to peace and the Security Council should say so clearly, and

(2) The lifting of the "blockade" should not be made conditional on the convening of a new meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

There was no sign that the Security Council would be called within the next 24 hours to re-open its Berlin debate.

The United Nations Political Committee today resumed discussion for a one-third cut in the "Big Five" armaments.

Britain called on the Soviet Union to endorse the Western majority of the U.N. Commission of conventional armaments.

The resolution, which was tabled before the Committee in opposition to the Soviet resolution calling for a one-third cut in the armaments of the Big Five Powers and the destruction of atomic weapons, stated:

"The General Assembly considers that it is of urgent importance that the peoples of the world should be relieved of the burden of competitive armaments and the sense of insecurity which such armaments generate."

MINORITY'S REFUSAL

It recalls that the Assembly has urged the expeditious fulfilment of the terms of reference of the Atomic Energy Commission, but that the minority in that Commission have, hitherto, refused to accept the proposals approved by the majority as the basis for action.

It notes that the large majority of the Commission for Conventional Armaments set up by the Security Council have agreed upon the general principles upon which a system of regulation and reduction of armaments should be based, but that the refusal of the minority to negotiate on the basis of the majority view jeopardises any further activities of the Commission.

It notes also that after more than two years' study of the problem of placing at the Security Council's disposal the armed forces mentioned in Article 43 of the Charter, agreement has not been reached between the representatives of China, France, the United Kingdom and the United States, on the one hand, and the representatives of the Soviet Union on the other, concerning many of the general principles governing the provision of such forces or concerning the programme of the future work of the military staff committee.

The resolution considers further that certain members of the United Nations by refusing to accommodate themselves to the views of the majority and to co-operate, or indeed to participate fully, in the work of the organisation in the political field have compromised the success of this work and thus contributed further to the present worldwide sense of insecurity.

GRAVITY OF SITUATION

"It recognises the gravity of this situation and the importance of bringing about that increase in international confidence, which is an essential pre-requisite for an agreement on disarmament and security problems.

"It endorses the general principles considered by the majority of the Commission for conventional armaments as necessary to the regulation and reduction of armaments and armed forces, in particular the principle that such regulation and reduction can only be put into effect in an atmosphere of international confidence and security, and the principle that any system of disarmament must include an adequate system of safeguards."

The British resolution concludes by urging all nations, and particularly those constituting the minority in the Commission for conventional armaments, to co-operate to the utmost of their power in the attainment of the objectives mentioned.

The Canadian delegate, Mr Lionel Chevrier expressed his country's strong support for the British resolution and described the Soviet proposals as "essentially meaningless."

"Why should we be asked to pool our security with a nation which will not, and is determined not to reveal to the world what it is doing? he asked.

DISTRUSTFUL

Dr. Constantin Tsaldaris, Greek Foreign Minister, told the Committee that he could not trust any book scheme for partial disarmament any more than he had faith in the other "substanceless proposals," which amounted to a mere shelving of the disarmament problem.

Dr Tsaldaris said that he would like to have seen a system of international arbitration "which would allow threatened people to mobilise the universal conscience for their own defence."

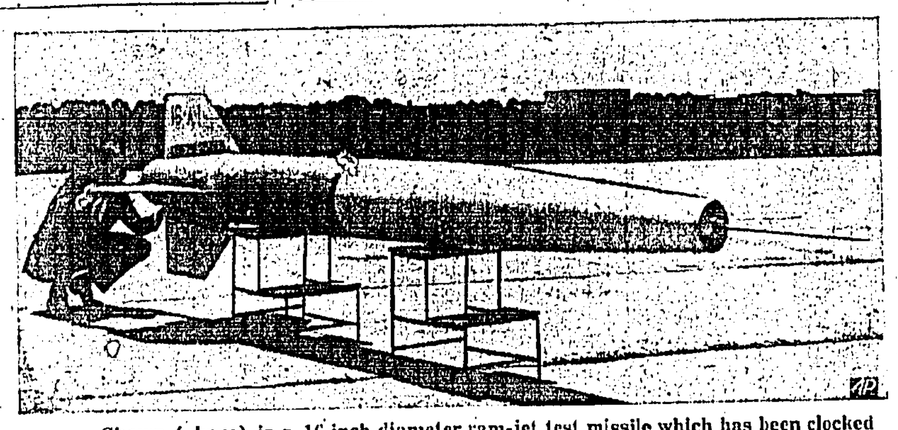
"What about the new weapon?" he asked the Committee. "The secret army from beyond the borders, devised in a neighbour's country to upset the peace of small nations—are they to disarm, too?"

The French delegate, M. Alexandre Parodi, also rejected the Soviet proposal as "over-simplified and unrealistic."

He passionately appealed to the Soviet Union and the "associated countries" to show a spirit of co-operation in the work of the United Nations.

(Continued on Page 5)

RAM-JET MISSILE



Shown (above) is a 16-inch diameter ram-jet test missile which has been clocked at more than 1,600 miles an hour in drop tests. The disclosure was made by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics in Cleveland.—AP Picture.

Follow My Leader—New Version

Singapore, Oct. 11.—A British soldier who last night found himself travelling by mistake with a terrorist patrol, shot one man and captured the other, it was learned here today.

The patrol commander had asked his men to follow him in single file in the dark. At dawn the last member of the patrol thought there was something odd about the silhouette walking in front of him.

When the light became better he found he had been following two terrorists for some time without knowing it.

He shot one dead and brought down the other with a flying tackle. The captured man was found to be a leader of the terrorist gang in the area.—Reuter.

MASSACRE OF BRITISH SOLDIERS

Most Sordid Story Of World War II

Hamburg, Oct. 11. — Two British soldiers who survived a massacre of British troops in Flanders in 1940 on Monday faced the men accused of machinegunning to death about 90 of their comrades.

Before a military court here was former SS Company Commander Fritz Knoechlein, 37, charged with the war crime of killing unarmed prisoners of war. He pleaded not guilty.

The prosecutor described the massacre as "the most sordid and dishonourable story of anything ever undertaken by an SS unit."

He said although the massacre became known to the British authorities in 1943, no one believed it. They discredited the story as fantastic when told by one of the two survivors after he had been repatriated.

Post-war investigations and the discovery of the mass grave confirmed his story however.

The shooting occurred after a small group of British soldiers surrendered to overwhelming force at Panadis Pas De Calais in the 1940 breakthrough of the German Army.

MOWN DOWN AT GRAVE

The men, about 90 all told and mostly from the Second Battalion of the Norfolk Regiment, were disarmed. They were then marched into a field where a grave had been dug. There they were mown down by machine gun-fire.

The prosecutor alleged that Knoechlein was the officer who ordered the gunfire to kill the defenceless men.

Living men in the heap of bodies were bayonet ed or shot with pistols.

But two men survived. One of them, Albert Leonard Pooley, told his story on Monday morning.

(Continued on Page 5)

Half A Million Miners Await Railwaymen's Strike Decision

Paris, Oct. 11.—Half a million miners and other workers on strike in France remained adamant today awaiting the vote of the railwaymen, who were to decide whether or not to join their ranks. Some railway workers were already out.

The General Confederation of Labour, the chief organisers of the strike, at their annual Congress here today, heard no hint from their Communist secretary, M. Benoit Frachon, of any settlement except on the workers' terms. He said a national general strike was not contemplated at present.

Political observers, however, concluded from his speech that the Communists intended to continue the pressure by all means available for the overthrow of the Government—even if this were not to lead to a Government with Communist participation.

An intensification of the struggle between the Communists and the Government was foreshadowed.

M. Frachon's two and a half hours speech was mostly devoted to attacks on "American imperialism" and the Marshall Plan. He urged a new Government, including the Communists, which would reverse the present foreign policy of alignment with America and the Western Union.

PRICES SHOOT UP

M. Frachon said that in 1938 the capitalists got 29 percent of the national income while in 1948 they got 42.5 percent. Salaries, on the other hand, he said, only took 38 percent today as against 45 percent in 1938.

Prices had nearly trebled between August, 1946, and October 1, 1948, while wages had less than doubled.

Further increases in prices would take place shortly.

Attacking the Western Union five-power military agreement, he said: "They want to include France in a bloc of aggression and the French Government is consequently being forced to have a military budget of 450 miliard francs."

"They want France to be the bridgehead of American expansionism against Soviet Russia and Frenchmen to be its infantry cannon-fodder. But the French working class will never agree to serve these American objectives.

He held out no hope of a settlement of the present strike movement except on the Confederation's own terms.

NOT TO YIELD

This speech came within 24 hours of a categorial statement of the Minister of the Interior, M. Jules Moch, that Moscow has ordered the French Communist Party "to sabotage Marshall aid by all means" and its members "to begin operations in September."

The impression made by M. Frachon's speech in French political circles was that the Communists would not yield on the strike issue.

M. Victorian Duguet, Communist Secretary General of the French Miners Federation, told the Congress that if the Soviet disarmament proposals were accepted, France could do without Marshall aid.

M. Duguet, who was asked to open the Congress, which began here as the strike movement in France entered its second week, "as a mark of homage for the [illegible] being conducted by the striking miners," described the Marshall Plan representatives in Europe as "warmongers."

In his annual report, M. Frachon defined the CGT's aims as:

To fight against rising prices. To fight for higher wages. To secure a minimum wage of 15,000 francs (£20) a month. To fight against the Marshall Plan.

M. Frachon, who is regarded as one of the most powerful men in the French Communist Party, told the 2,500 delegates at the Congress that "the French Government is a government of the trusts, obeying the orders of the American capitalists.

MARSHALL POTAGE

"It has sold French sovereignty for a mess of Marshall potage. France must be liberated from its Marshall policy which is leading it down the road to decadence and economic ruin."

M. Frachon also attacked General Charles de Gaulle, whom he described as a "Fascist." He asserted "the determination of the CGT to form an insurmountable barrier to Fascism."

M. Frachon also singled out for attack the European representative of the American Federation of Labour, Mr Irving Brown.

"Mr Irving Brown," he said, "came to Europe a couple of years ago with a large stock of dollars. He is an agent of the policy of the State Department."

The French film producer, M. Louis D'Aquin, also criticised the "imperialist policy" of America and protested against the American "invasion" in France.

(Continued on Page 5)

ULTIMATUM SENT TO UN

Threat By Egyptians

NEGEV CONFLICT

Haifa, Oct. 11.—The United Nations Truce headquarters announced tonight that it received a virtual ultimatum from the Egyptian Military Command over the conflict on two strategic points in Northern Negev.

The announcement said that the Egyptians threatened to resume war at an early date unless the Israeli troops were ordered by Truce headquarters to evacuate the contested areas.

The situation south-east of Gaza "is steadily deteriorating," the announcement said.

There has been a total blackout however, on detailed news of the Negav conflict. A special investigation team was sent to the scene and will report back in a few days.

The announcement said that similar complaints were made by the Israelis against Egyptians previously, but were not accompanied by implied threat of action.

A United Press report from Tel-Aviv tonight said that one of the two strategic heights contested by the Israeli and Egyptian forces was Kuneita.

OIL PROSPECTING

Reliable sources said that the Palestine Development Company, a subsidiary of the Iraq Petroleum Company, has been prospecting at 2,200 feet since last winter, but abandoned the area last spring when fighting broke out.

These sources said that the area was now held by Israeli troops but the Egyptian Military threatened drastic action unless the Jews evacuated the height.

There is no information here on the identity of the other contested height. Official sources said they knew nothing about the Negev dispute.

The Government, however, ordered new air raid precautions indicating that a major outbreak of hostilities is anticipated.

The Government-inspired press thundered today that if truce violations continued, war is inevitable.—United Press.

ALLEGED REDS INDICTED

Shanghai, Oct. 12.—A special criminal tribunal indicted 184 persons—including 31 women—on charges of Communist activities.

The prosecution said the accused formed a wide network in the Shanghai area and communicated with the Red armies in an attempt to overthrow the government.

Most of the accused were reported at one time to have been responsible executives of the various labour unions.

The mass arrest was effected following the confession of an alleged Communist agent.—Associated Press.

EDITORIAL

The Nationalists' Plight

NANKING officials are reported to have made up their minds that the military situation in North China has so seriously deteriorated that events of the next 60 days will determine the future control of the country north of the Yangtse. And if this truly represents their opinion it is tantamount to an admission that the Communists will turn out to be the winners, for there is little to be seen in the current battlefronts that holds out hopes for a decisive recovery on the part of the Nationalist troops. On the contrary today's reports disclose more reverses. Chefoo, the only Shantung port held by Government forces has fallen to the Communists, while the Reds are mounting a heavy offensive in the direction of Sian. At Taiyuan the Nationalist defenders are in a grave plight, and everywhere in North China the Communists appear to hold the initiative. Nanking leaders are said to be chiefly concerned over the possibility of wholesale defections by Nationalist troops during the next two months, and if the Tsinan debacle is a criterion they have good grounds for their pessimism. According to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek one of the primary reasons for the successive defeats suffered by his troops is their inability to treat the Communists as enemies. He calls it "psychological unhealthiness." But it may go deeper than that. It is possible that many of his soldiers feel that the Nationalist cause, represented as it is today by the law of decree, and displaying little of the virtues of democracy, is not worth sacrificing their lives for. Chiang has little to offer them other than a negative cause, which is itself psychologically bad. While the Nationalist military leaders are entitled to expect their troops to fight hard and with a will, treating the Communists as invaders, they must also be in a position to give their men inspiration—the inspiration of a happier future through good government and practical democracy. This is the one reward which may spur the Nationalists to fight with the skill and determination necessary to defeat the Communists. There also remains the question of leadership in the field. Few of Chiang's commanders in the northern battle zones can be credited with showing very much resource or ingenuity during the past twelve months, and neither has the overall command, invested in the Generalissimo, instilled confidence. The general strategy appears to be based on defence and all too few big-scale offensives have been mounted and carried out. The Generalissimo admits that the civil war is going to last a long time, which presumably means that he envisages fighting the Communists south of the Yangtse. It is a grave implication, and one not calculated to strike confidence in the hearts of his followers, particularly when the results of the North China campaign are considered. The Nationalists cannot afford to allow the Reds to control the Yangtse, for it may well mark the beginning of the end of the Chiang regime. A new concept of offensive strategy is called for on the part of the Nationalist military leaders if the Communists are to be prevented from gaining complete control of China, and a healthier psychology is required in Nanking's high places.

WOMANSENSE

MORE AUTUMN FASHIONS FOR THE 1948 WOMAN . . .

Winged halo hat, reminiscent of the Dutch bonnet, in black cord velvet and swathed in veiling. A most popular autumn number.

"Money bag" treatment by the same designer for the pockets of a grey velour coat.

Coming south of the border to steal the spotlight at the Adele show, plaid makes this red and green dress with Anglais embroidered front. Belt is red, Scots bonnet is green velour.

Also at the show was this dinner-gown in steel grey taffeta with tiers of partridge pleating on the skirt and a softly draped roll collar.

Basic Make-Up Tricks

Posed by Joan, Caulfield

Here are some ideas on Makeup, which are basic and possible for YOU!

MAKEUP gives the illusion of Beauty. It is not just a layer of powder and cream, a smear of lipstick and a blot of rouge. Makeup is used to beautify and give that illusion of Beauty so desired by women and admired by men!

You know your own face best. You know every little fault, every good point. You must learn to select and apply your makeup so as to minimise the faults and accent or glorify the good points.

You should select your face powder to match your own skin tones. A powder foundation is absolutely necessary to give the skin depth and to produce a smooth finish. Your foundation, whether it be cream, lotion or liquid powder, should be selected in one shade deeper than your own skin tone.

If you go in for Fashion; the wearing of new, odd or dramatic colours, you should match your lipstick and rouge to the costume colours that you wear. If you stick to your own becoming colours, then match your lipstick and rouge to your own individual skin and hair type.

Dramatise your eyes by good grooming of eyebrows and lashes. Wear a little eyeshadow if you are the type. Match your eyeshadow to your costume colours or accessories if you are following the Fashion Angle. If you like the "for type" makeup plan, then choose eyeshadow to match the colour of your eyes.

Hollows in the face become intriguing when they are cleverly accented by using a darker foundation cream and powder than that used on the rest of the face. The average woman would weep at "hollows" but the wise woman makes them an asset by the clever use of makeup!

Miniature Dishes, Real Budget-Saver

By ALICE DENHOFF

SCALING good things down to small proportions is a good way to keep the table budget money in line, since it has been argued that so much of what is bought and prepared goes to waste because of too generous portions. Here are some bite-sized ideas, nice for economy and good for fun and variety. Youngsters, especially, dote on miniature viands, and hearty eaters will readily consume a special individual serving, such as stew served in a custard cup, and will come back for seconds.

To perk up stew and stretch meat, try bite-size bran dumplings. To make 12-16 delicious little dumplings, sift 1½ c. flour, tsp. salt, tbsp. baking powder together. Beat one egg until light. Add tbsp. melted, cooled fat, ½ c. bran and ¾ c. milk. Add liquid mixture to dry ingredients; stir only until flour disappears. Drop batter by teaspoonful on top of hot meat stew. Cover lightly; let simmer for 20 min. without removing cover.

Meat Loaf

Meat loaf takes on new interest when it is served in small individual loaves. To serve 4-6, mix together one lb. ground raw beef, tbsp. chopped onion, ¼ tsp. salt, ¼ tsp. pepper and one c. bread crumbs. Combine ¾ c. mashed bananas (1-2 bananas) and ½ tsp. dry mustard; mix. Add to meat mixture; mix well. Form mixture into 4 or 6 individual loaves and place in well-greased baking pan not too close together. Bake at 350 F. for 50-60 min., or until done.

Midget cheese puffs go nicely with a beverage before dinner. To prepare 24 small puffs, beat 2 egg whites until stiff; add 4 tsp. flour, cayenne pepper to taste, and 2 c. grated cheese. Mix thoroughly; form into small balls. Roll in one c. fine bread crumbs. Fry in deep hot fat (375 F.) until golden brown. Serve piping hot on toothpicks.

Has to Learn German To Talk to Her Dog

Indianapolis.—Mrs Nicholas Bowman is learning German so she can talk to a dog.

Max von Karfenhof, a German dog that understands no English, was thrust upon Mrs Bowman as a star boarder when her soldier son, stationed in Europe, bought the animal for eight cartons of cigarettes.

Mrs Bowman says the dog is "very obedient and very friendly." As long as she talks to him in German.

Should Schools Teach Music?

By Garry Cleveland Myers, Ph.D.

MOTHERS in America strongly believe musical activity should be available to everyone. So a kind of "Gallup poll," sampling 4,537 families in 74 cities, towns and rural areas reveals. The survey was conducted for the American Music Conference under the direction of Dr Albert Haring of Indiana University.

Ninety-five percent of the sampled families believe that every child should have the opportunity to find out if he is interested in learning to play a musical instrument.

Class Instruction

Eighty-five percent of the families believe that class instruction in musical instruments should be made part of the school curriculum, just as physical training.

"The average adult believes that children should start taking music lessons at the age of seven years. Yet, among children nine years of age and under only 3.5 percent of the boys and 5.6 percent of the girls are studying music."

Only one person out of four has ever learned to play an instrument, and only one out of eight is playing one now. Three families out of five have no musical instrument. When parents start their children on music instruments, 70 percent of them will begin on the piano.

Not Encouraged

More than three-quarters of the parents whose children play no instrument say that no one has encouraged them to start their children on a musical instrument. The church was named as the most important factor outside the home in stimulating an interest in music.

Suppose the schools took over the sole responsibility for education in instrumental music, providing free practice on musical instruments. Would there be more playing of musical instruments in the home and the owning of more such instruments there? Anyway, we hardly can expect most schools to take over this responsibility right away. In the meantime, parents will have to be responsible, chiefly for the study of music which does much in refining the temperament of a child.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

Mr. Punch Tries Some Magic

—But He Doesn't Know How to Undo What He Did—

By MAX TRELL

WHEN Knarf and Hanid, the shadow-children with the turned-around names, came into the playroom they expected to see Mr Punch sitting in his rocking-chair by the window. He would be wearing his spectacles, and reading his book.

To their amazement they found the rocking-chair empty. The book was lying on the floor, the spectacles were lying on top of the book.

Mr Punch was no where to be seen. Instead, standing in the middle of the room, was an enormous elephant!

"Mr Punch!" shouted Knarf. "Where are you?"

"The elephant ate him up!" cried Hanid.

Indeed, it seemed as if Hanid was right, for at that instant they heard Mr Punch's voice saying: "I'm right here, my dears!"

Mr Punch's voice came from inside the elephant!

"Oh, what can we do?" Hanid said in alarm. "That awful elephant really swallowed him! How are we going to get him out again?"

Would Fall Out

Knarf started to try to push the elephant over. He thought if he could turn him upside down, Mr Punch would fall out. But it isn't easy to turn an elephant upside down.

Meanwhile Mr Punch's voice was now laughing.

"I'm all right," he finally said. "The elephant didn't eat me up, even though I'm inside him. There's just been a little mistake."

"A mistake!" Hanid exclaimed.

"Yes... er, just open that book lying by my chair. Be careful of the spectacles. Don't drop them. Open the book to Page 5," Mr Punch's voice added.

Hanid went over to the book. She was surprised to see written on the cover the world MAGIC BOOK. She carefully took the spectacles and put them on the desk. Then she opened the book to Page 5. Knarf looked over her shoulder. They read the words:

An enormous elephant was standing in the middle of the room.

"If you want to turn yourself into an elephant, place a trunk on the end of your nose and say quickly the magic spell—

Elephant, elephant
Turn mysel' ephant
Into an elephant!

"That's exactly what I did," Mr Punch's voice continued. "But I made a little mistake. I should have found out first how to turn myself back into myself."

"It tells you how on the next page!" Knarf said.

Heavy Trunk

"Tell me what it says?" Mr Punch begged. "Quickly, please. I'm getting tired of standing on four legs, and this trunk is awfully heavy!"

Knarf read:

"To turn yourself back out of being an elephant, just stand on your hind legs and say the magic spell—

No! No! No!
Not like this!
Not like this!
No! No! No!

"Is that all?" said Mr Punch's voice. Then he stood up on his hind legs and said the magic spell. The next moment he was himself again except that the trunk (a regular ordinary trunk that Mother kept up in the attic) was stuck on the end of his nose. As soon as he got it off, he felt fine. "You've got to be careful with magic, my dears," was all he said.

How 'The Colt' Caught The Cattle Thieves

(Continued from yesterday)

SQUID was not one for getting up early but he happened to do so the next morning and decided he might as well amble down and see if what the kid said was true. He took his pistol and rifle and hid behind a pile of stone posts over the slope from the buildings. Sure enough, just as the glow in the east was about to break into a ball of fire, a truck hove in sight, without lights and going fast. There were never three more surprised hombres in the world than the men who stepped down from the truck's cab and surrendered to the equally astonished deputy.

The latter conducted the men to the bunkhouse and called his boss. The sheriff and Mr Prince, the owner of the ranch, came right over. The men would not talk.

"We'll tell what we have to tell to the judge," they stated. In the truck were found three of the best calves of the herd.

As the group stood at the corral Denny's father passed on his way to the house with a pail full of milk. He was recognised by one of the men from the truck. "Hi, Perry," the latter said, easily. Denny's father, puzzled, answered, "Hi." He had worked with the fellow once on another ranch.

All the group had their eyes on the herd-man. "Perry," spoke Mr Prince, "the sheriff says his man got the tip for this capture from your boy. You had better let your wife come for the milk and you ride along with us."

(More tomorrow)

Rupert & Mr Punch—14

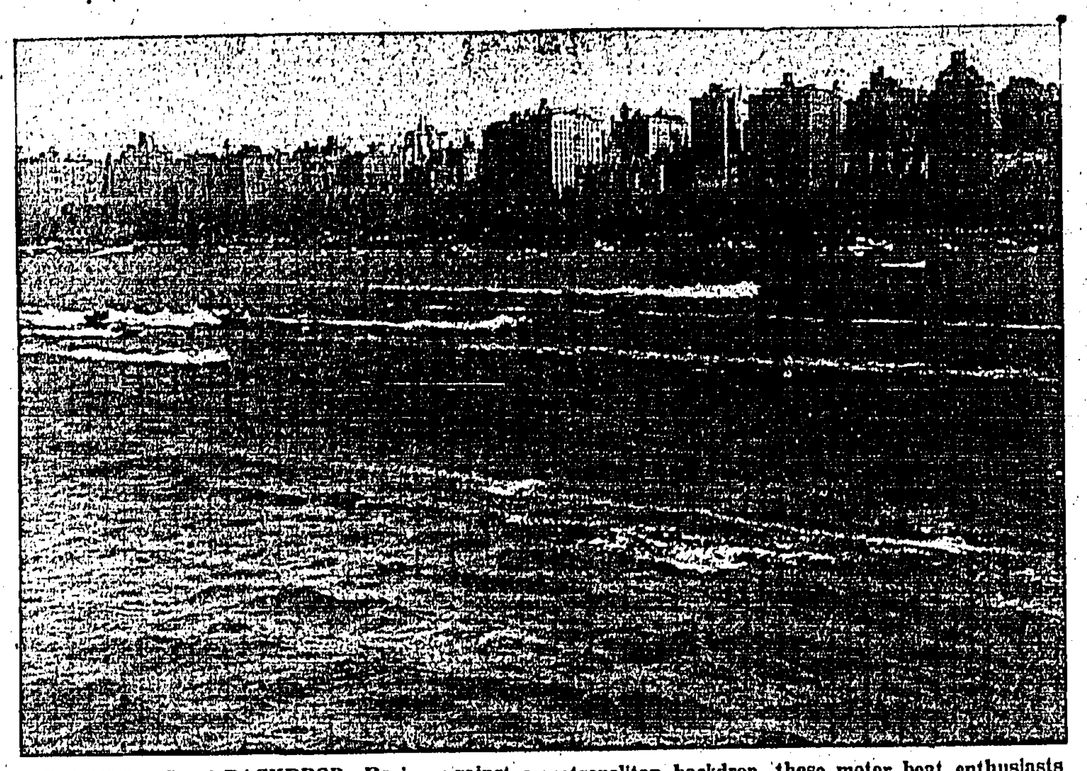
Rupert and Algy carry their things back along the promenade, and then keep on by the shore until they find a very quiet spot where they start their work. They see that the sail-cloth is the right oblong shape, but when they try to make the holes for the cords they discover that it is not easy. "This looks like taking a long time," murmurs Algy. At that moment, a loud, squeaky voice startles them, and, turning sharply, they see a strange little figure beside them on a boulder.

RED RYDER

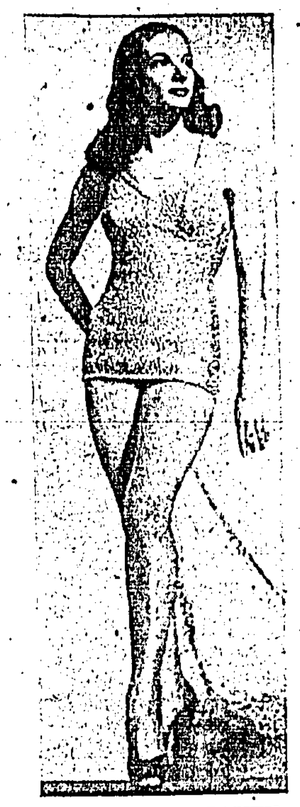
Evidence on the Hoof

By Fred Harman

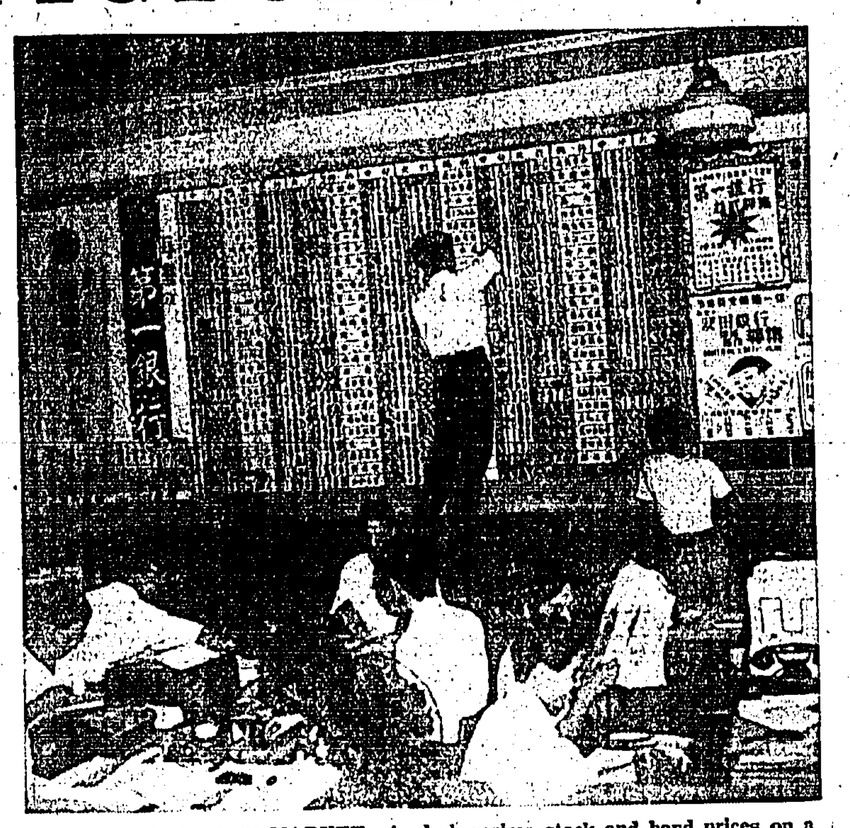
WORLD NEWS IN PICTURES



NEW YORK CITY BACKDROP—Racing against a metropolitan backdrop, these motor boat enthusiasts are competing for the thousands of dollars in money prizes awarded the winners of the Harwood Trophy Boat Race. Speeding down the Hudson River and around Manhattan Island, approximately 20 of the fastest racing craft in the U.S. competed in the annual event.



SPARKLING BEAUTY—Mermaid June Earing shows off her swimsuit of glamorous silver lame to be worn for her appearance in an aquashow in New York. The snugr fitting suit gleams and flashes under water.

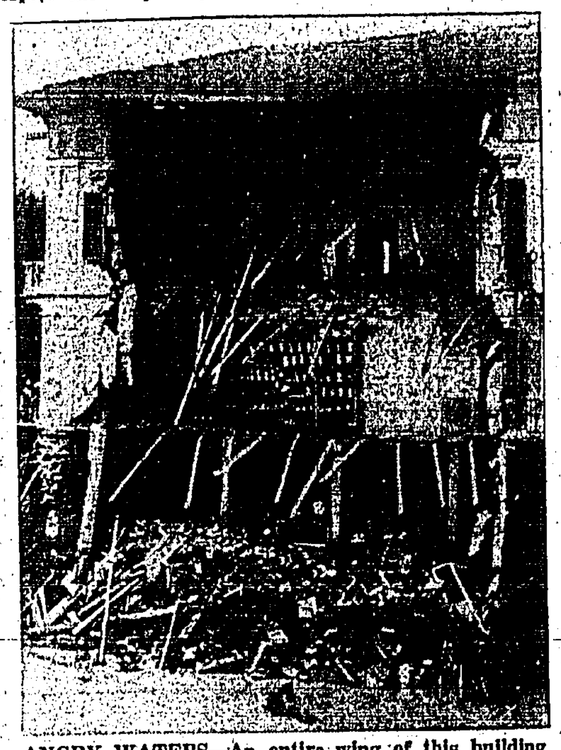


STILL PLAYING THE MARKET—A clerk revises stock and bond prices on a quotation board in the Tokyo Stock Exchange while brokers transact their business in the foreground. The Japanese stock market continues to draw a great deal of attention despite the drop in prices since last January's boom.

CONGRESSIONAL SECRET—Congressman Preston Peden is shown with his wife and son in Oklahoma, after he revealed his wartime marriage to the former German nurse. The congressman and his family have been living in Virginia for several months past, during which time Mrs Peden and son, Bobby, have been recovering from the effects of survival in postwar Germany. The couple were married in 1945 when they met overseas.

OFFICIAL MODEL—Pamela O'Neill, 22-year-old New York model, is America's Sweater Girl for 1948 and will be the official model for the industry.

CUTE COLLEEN—"Miss Ireland of 1948," 18-year-old Gertrude Meyler, exchanges a bit of blarney with New York's Irish-born mayor, William O'Dwyer, during her visit. The Irish beauty is touring the U.S. for the first time.



ANGRY WATERS—An entire wing of this building in the Po Valley, Italy, was washed away by torrents from the Po River which overflowed its banks. About 40 persons were believed lost as storms and hurricanes swept the Piedmont region, leaving hundreds homeless.

ALL THE SAME—G. R. Strauss, Minister of Supply, walks down an avenue displaying British-made cars in Coventry. Concentrating on one-model production, the speed-up programme promises an output of 1,000 cars a week.

Third Instalment:

MRS OKSANA KASENKINA'S OWN STORY

Today, the former Russian school teacher who, jumped to freedom from the window of the Russian Consulate in New York continues her account of the persecution of her husband under the Soviet dictatorship. She relates the story of how Communism came to the schools, how the teachers were terrorised, how they were mobilised into shock brigades to conduct propaganda favouring collectivisation of the farms, and how the vagabond children overran the country. Her story was told from her hospital bed in New York to Isaac Don Levine, who prepared it for publication.

WHEN my husband, Demyan, was warned by the friendly chairman of the local Soviet to leave town, there was no place for us to go. He was haled before the Cheka, as the dreaded secret police was then known, subjected to a rigorous interrogation and made to fill out an exhaustive questionnaire, but was allowed to go.

This became part of the pattern of our life in the years to come. Not only Demyan, but many teachers, professional people and former merchants—the so-called bourgeois elements—were subjected to periodic interrogations or arrests. Whenever there was a change of the commissar, and that happened often, there would be a fresh wave of Red terror. The prosecution of Demyan would be renewed. After a hard day at school, often on a half-empty stomach, he would sometimes come home with the disturbing announcement:

"They called me again. I must report tonight. Will there ever be an end to this questioning?"

Through the years he filled out scores of interminable questionnaires, each one aimed at catching the suspect in some discrepancy or mistake as compared with his previous answers. Having once been marked, as a former commissioned officer during World War I in the Czarist army, Demyan was a perennial quarry for the inquisitors of the Cheka, which was later renamed the GPU, and then the NKVD.

The fact that my father was a working man, whose mechanical skill was highly valued, stood us in good stead. My husband's erstwhile protector, however, the chairman of the Soviet, was removed from his post for his humaneness. Soviet officials, to keep their jobs and to rise, have to be ruthless. Whenever one of them displays consideration for his fellow men, he does not last long!

Terror in Schools

IN the schools, too, where my husband and I were teaching, the Communist terror was rearing its ugly head. Here the young Communists of the Komsomol terrorised the teachers. Our work then was aggravated by the *bezprizorny* children—the orphaned waifs left in the wake of the devastating famine of 1921-22.

It was during this period that the great masses of the Russian people first came to know something about America and her non-political generosity. The ARA (American Relief Administration, headed by Herbert Hoover) was distributing food to the millions of starving all over the country. Occasionally we, too, received bags of American flour, although our district did not experience in full the horrors of the holocaust which afflicted the Volga provinces most of all. Yet I recall how we were all affected when a young teacher in a neighbouring village was found dead from starvation.

The revolution, the civil war, the epidemics, and then the famine had successively produced their crops of *bezprizorny*. These vagabond children became a national problem, and the bane of the teachers' lives. In age they mostly ranged from seven to 16. They were constantly on the move, foraging for food, begging, stealing, sometimes killing. When rounded up by the authorities, they would usually run away. Dressed in rags, ridden with disease, these wild, almost animal-like derelicts demoralised the normal children.

There were many family tragedies caused by the *bezprizorny* inducing other youngsters to join their ranks. Often, when a boy was punished by his parents or had some difficulty in school, he would join a band of gypsy children and sometimes vanish for good. There were girls among the waifs, too, and vice reached a new high.

Authors Banned

ONE day, with a book under my arm, I went with my little Oleg to the nearby Slavyansk health resort, to while away time at the park famous for its salt lakes. While my boy was playing, he was taken in tow by a tattered and grimy *bezprizorny* urchin. I gazed up just in time to save my child from being led off by the waif. A mother had to guard her offspring against their being corralled by the *bezprizorny*.

The licence of the early years of the Soviet regime was stimulated by the sudden ban on all religious instruction. The school became an adjunct of the Communist propaganda machine. The first duty of a teacher was to act as a revolutionary agitator. Even works of famous authors which had a moral theme were proscribed from the libraries. The religious and philosophical works of Leo Tolstoy, such as his "A Confession," were taken out of circulation. Certain writings of the great Ukrainian poet, Shevchenko, for instance, at one time suffered a similar fate, only to be restored to official favour when the policy changed.

The life of a Soviet teacher in those days was doubly trying, for we had to go through a course of political re-training. The idea of freedom in education was dumped overboard. Instead, we teachers had dinned into our ears Lenin's slogan, "The school, apart from life, apart from politics, is a lie, a hypocrisy." We teachers were taught that, according to Lenin, there is no such thing as independent education, that the school system had before been a tool of capitalism and was now to be converted into a tool of Communism.

Check on Teachers

COMMUNIST Party inspectors would unexpectedly appear in the classrooms to check the teacher's adherence to the propaganda line. There was the case of Popova, our fourth grade history teacher, who, in the presence of such an inspector, failed to explain Napoleon's invasion of Russia according to the new Leninist interpretation. The inspector flew out of the room and exploded to the director:

"Huh, what a lesson!" He instituted an immediate investigation into her origin and background, and found that she was the daughter of a priest. "Well, that explains everything," he exclaimed. "What can one expect from the daughter of a priest. She must be a counter-revolutionary!"

The slightest deviation from the plan laid down by the ruling Communist Party meant an inquisitorial scrutiny by the secret police of the past and pedigree of the instructor. The official teaching plan called for our tying up everything, from botany to geography, with the class struggle. The heresy hunt started many a person on the road to exile or execution. A teacher with a near relative who had before the Soviet revolution been politically active in non-Communist—be it even socialist or democratic—parties, was subject to unremitting persecution. Although we avoided all outside political activities, my husband and I were never sure of tomorrow.

Violent Change

A VIOLENT change came into our lives following the rise of Stalin to supreme power in 1928—the launching of the first Five-Year Plan, and the drive to collectivise the peasantry with fire and iron. It was as if a second revolution had struck us all. Only distant rumblings of the struggle for power in the Kremlin between Stalin and Trotsky and other factions, after the death of Lenin, reached us.

The era of the NEP—Lenin's New Economic Policy—was abruptly ended by Stalin. We had regarded our lot as hard and oppressive during that period, but we were soon to look back upon it as the years of relative safety and ease.

In the twenties, there had been considerable recovery from the ravages of the revolution. Houses were put in repair, farm stock was replenished, and the limited private trade permitted under the NEP filled the markets with goods. Even if new clothes were scarce, the second-hand peddlers had a variety of garments for sale.

My mother owned two Singer sewing machines, one of which was a hand machine, and for years our entire family was clothed by remodelling old clothes. A man's suit or topcoat would be converted into a boy's suit, then into a skirt or jacket, then into part of a quilt or bedspread. Every piece of cloth was used over and over again until it completely disintegrated.

With the coming of Stalin's planned industrialisation campaign, the acute scarcities in everyday goods were upon us again. Rigid rationing was introduced, and if one was fortunate enough to have a coupon for three yards of material or for a pound of sugar in a government store, the purchaser would be forced to buy some other item which was usually unwanted, but of which there was a surplus in the store. In this manner we had to spend extra money from our meagre earnings on such articles as gramophone records when we had no gramophone, or lampshades when we had no need of them.

At the same time, with the arrival of planning, the era of pandemonium in the schools was ended. My husband and I, together with all other teachers, had to go through another period of retraining. This time we were enrolled in the Lugansk Institute, a teachers' college in Czarist days, where we took special courses for four years. These courses, with the exception of our attendance for two months in the summer and for periodic oral examination, were conducted by correspondence. Although my husband was an instructor in physics and mathematics and I in natural science, our political re-education in harmony with Stalin's policies was compulsory.

The teacher and wide-awake parent in the outside democracies will be interested in the methods which we Soviet teachers were forced to pursue. During the first decade of Soviet rule, the educational system was based on the so-called "complex" method. It was a grotesque distortion of the progressive idea of relating schooling to modern life, but under Russian conditions it was putting the cart before the horse. Marks and examinations were regarded as capitalist inventions.

In the teaching of botany, for instance, I had to experiment with food plants and flowers, with medicinal herbs and agricultural pests, so as to enable the students to carry the useful knowledge outside the school, to help their parents and the community. In theory, this might be useful in a highly developed civilisation. In practice, under the primitive Russian way of life, it was a spree for the children and an ordeal for the teachers.

By the time my husband graduated from the Lugansk Institute in 1931—I got my diploma one year later—the "complex" method had been consigned to the scrap heap by Stalin's orders. Discipline was restored in the schoolroom. Instead of serving all the subjects in one educational stew, we returned to the time-honoured system of teaching basic subjects separately. Stalin's new Commissar of Education for Soviet Russia, Bubnov, had come from the Red Army, where he had established the propaganda and educational networks.

The Kolkhoz

STALIN, however, did not abandon Lenin's maxim that education under the Soviets is a weapon in the hands of the Soviet state. Stalin improved upon it and made it our watchword that knowledge of the laws governing the proletarian revolution, the victory of Communism, must be regarded as a compulsory branch of science.

All this went hand in hand with the Five-Year Plan which, in turn, was linked with the drive to deprive the peasants of their private holdings and to force them into the *kolkhoz*—collective farms—system. The vast majority of the peasants passively, and some actively, resisted the Communist campaign of expropriation and regimentation.

We teachers were ordered into shock brigades and mobilised to conduct propaganda in the villages in favour of collectivisation. On paper this was to be accomplished by persuasion and education, on a voluntary basis. But the peasants just could not see the benefits of surrendering their strips of land and the produce of their own toil to state-managed farms run by Communist commissars.

I remember how sullen they were when we addressed them in the villages. We had been given explicit instructions to carry out. Our assignments were watched over by party officials. Yet when we painted to the peasants the made-to-order picture of the glowing future, in which mechanised agriculture would yield plenty for all, the peasants were more than sceptical.

Crops Hidden

"THE more you work, the more you produce," one of them spoke up to me, "so don't hand us that fable!" The tillers of the soil just would not believe that there were any short cuts to the abundant life.

The government soon had to resort to violence. The secret police, reinforced by special military units, was put in charge of grain collection, as the peasants hid their crops. The Soviet government, sorely in need of export goods to buy machinery abroad, thus denuded the countryside of its produce. While flamboyant posters in schools and on the streets proclaimed the approaching victory of socialism, the struggle for bread was once more felt in every home.

A new tide of terror began to grip the land, threatening the existence of every hard-working farmer, including the family of my father-in-law, Nikita Kasenkin.

(Tomorrow: The terrible results of the collectivisation programme, famine, the food parcels from sister Eugenia which were confiscated and Eugenia's attempt to locate the Kasenkinas by telephone.)

BLUE-EYED GRANDMOTHER TALKS ABOUT HER ABDICATION PLAY

'Ex-King would like it'

• Britain's representative in Eire, Lord Rugby, and Eire Government Ministers went to Dublin's Gaiety Theatre recently for the first performance of Abdication—a play about a king who left his throne for the woman he loved.

• In New York, the play's authoress tells "Why I wrote it."

from EVELYN WEBBER

NEW YORK.

THE 72-year-old American grandmother who wrote the play "Abdication" said: "If I could have five minutes with the chief character I could make him like it."

She was telling me in her Manhattan flat why she wrote the play.

"It was written with a great love for England," said the five-foot authoress, Mrs H. T. Lowe-Porter, of Pennsylvania. "He would see that."

In the Dublin production the characters are unnamed. Mrs Lowe-Porter hopes to present it on Broadway next season.

"Producers are already nibbling," she told me. "A London informant tells me it may be possible to put it on with names in America. The British Government, according to my informant, say they will raise no objection beyond filing a formal note of protest."

'I CANNOT BEAR IT'

"Abdication" is a chronicle play written in 17th century prose and blank verse. It has Elizabethan sets and costumes.

The play opens with the death of the King of an island. A proclamation is ready to name the new King, his son. During the reading the new King cries, "I cannot bear it. In that same path old men mark out for me: my days filled up with tedious ceremony. I would take a wife."

He tells the court the lady is already wed and waits on the severance of a bond which for the second time she seeks to break.

There is pandemonium. Meetings are held in streets.

The King goes to one where townsmen speak with strong Welsh accents. Discussions are held between an Archbishop and the Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister says: "There can be no other course. The succession should fall upon the next heir. This prince is of blameless life, hath no ambition: in his duchess and his children we shall have a sweet unhoped reversion to our late king and his good queen."

The King is reminded by the woman he loves of what he would lose. "It is an Empire the like of which no other bestrideth on this round globe. And 'tis thy Empire."

"The Empire and the Empire and the Empire," he storms. "I bestride it not. It bestrideth me. In thy sweet company I would speak lighter thoughts."

"Thou wilt not keep thy Empire for me to wear?" she asks. "Then when thou comest plain man to me thou wilt have thy decision. I would not have a weeping husband. An thou come to me merry. If not then mayst live a bachelor king all thy days."

The King goes to his mother and at a family meeting announces his decision to abdicate.

PRINCESSES TALK

The Queen exhorts him to remember his father, while the Privy Councillor—spirited and progressive and expecting a war—advises: "The general gender love you. All's not lost. Go to the country in thy prerogative as King. Say not thou wouldst wed a woman but thou wouldst save a realm for happier years." But it does no good.

Later, palace nurses are heard discussing the probable pattern of the succession to the throne. Two sprightly young Princesses talk of their infant cousin — a boy. The King's Ministers and the Archbishop congratulate each other. "Once more our nation to herself is true."

The King enters, sits on the throne—then steps down to make way for his brother.

But all is not over. Now the ex-King finds the crowds have come to stare, though he travels unattended and by night. He is tormented that he may have failed in his duty. And he is very sad.

I asked Mrs Lowe-Porter why she wrote the play.

"I was in England in 1936," she said "I studied politics and I saw a war coming even then. British dynastic troubles on the eve of a great war were just made to order for a chronicle play. I started it in 1937."

Mrs Lowe-Porter has lived at Oxford much of her life—from 1903 till shortly before the war. Her American husband read paleology there. Her three daughters (the oldest 38) were born and brought up in Oxford.

Grandmother of seven, she is imperturbable, with vivid blue eyes and long grey hair twisted in plaits on top of her head.

ROMANCE? NO

There had been a fire next door when I called at her Manhattan riverside flat. Firemen swarmed all over the building. But dressed in a blue jersey ankle-length lounging suit, Mrs Lowe-Porter was undisturbed. As we talked, the radio played dance music. Gaily she twiddled her thumbs.

"For 28 years I've been the authorised English translator for Thomas Mann," she said.

"I still have the job working at Princeton's Institute for Advanced Study.

"No, it wasn't the romance that made me write Abdication. I've studied chronicle plays and I like writing in 17th century English.

"I did the best I could for the characters, of course, but the historical importance of the events attracted me most. Thirty-four actors have speaking parts, and the play doesn't take sides."

Mrs Lowe-Porter is planning a visit to Dublin soon. She hopes her play will still be running. From there she will go to London to stay with one of her daughters, Mrs P. M. Smedts, of Clifton Hill, St John's Wood.

NANCY Babe in the Woods

By Ernie Bushmiller

How American Aid Is Being Used In China

Washington, Oct. 11.—The State Department announced today that $88,275,170 in military aid funds have been transferred to Chiang Kai-shek's hard-pressed government since last April. The money represents about 75 percent of the $125,000,000 in military aid funds which the 80th Congress voted to help the Nanking Government fight the Communists.

The State Department's estimate was included in a report to President Truman on the programme.

The report said the money has been used by the Chinese to buy guns, ammunition, aircraft engines, rolling stock, tyres and radios.

The Economic Co-operation Administrator, Mr Paul Hoffman, announced that $97,000,000 worth of food and other economic assistance had been shipped to China in the past six months or were in the process of shipment. That is part of the $275,000,000 programme of economic aid for China. Shipments either made or authorised so far include $20,028,000 worth of wheat, rice and flour, $22,000,000 of petroleum products, $54,700,000 worth of cotton and $1,180,000 of fertilisers.

The State Department said the Chinese Government has tentatively earmarked $87,500,000 military aid for the Army $9,500,000 for the Navy and $28,000,000 for the Air Force.

RAILWAY NEEDS

Mr Hoffman said that the special American Survey Group headed by Charles L. Stillman recommended a $35,000,000 programme to meet replacement needs of 16 key Chinese railways, power companies and manufacturing plants. Mr Hoffman said that the food supplies funnelled into China make up one-half of the rationing programme that has been carried out "with great success" in six major cities. The remaining half of the food was obtained by the Chinese from domestic sources.

The report said that soon after the military programme started the Chinese ran into difficulty in getting the materials they wanted and called on the United States for help. It said the United States was making some materials available to China from its own military stockpiles with the idea of replacing them later.

Of the $87,500,000 allocated for the Army, about $68,000,000 has already been earmarked. This included $37,800,000 for arms and ammunition, $25,000,000 for motor transport, tyres, radios and additional explosives and $4,000,000 for petroleum products.

The report said that about $3,603,000 has been earmarked by the Chinese Navy for spare parts, ammunition and reconditioning of vessels transferred to the Chinese. The Chinese Air Force has allocated about half of its $28,000,000 for petroleum, aeroplane spare parts and surplus American bombs and ammunition from the Pacific area.

BUYING OF COMMODITIES

Mr Hoffman said that $203,300,000 of the money available for economic aid to China will be used to buy commodities, such as food, fertilisers, petroleum and cotton. Another $71,000,000 will be spent for capital equipment and technical services. The remaining money will go for administrative expenses. He said the special American survey group headed by Charles L. Stillman has recommended a $35,000,000 programme to meet replacement needs of 16 key Chinese railroads, power companies and manufacturing plants. Mr Stillman is in China to decide how the remaining $35,000,000 in this programme should be spent.

Mr Hoffman's statement said that the joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction created by the China aid act is also attempting to work out a long-range programme for improving China's farm economy. This group will have available some $27,500,000 contributed jointly by ECA and the Chinese Government.

OTHER PROJECTS

Mr Hoffman said the joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction also will help in carrying out a "limited number" of coal projects. He said that other projects include farm control and irrigation, health and sanitation work, development of improved seeds and agricultural vaccines and financial assistance to schools.

He said the ECA cotton was given to Chinese mills in exchange for yarn and textiles on a basis which permits the mills to make a "fair profit" but rules out any hoarding or speculation.

Mr Hoffman said: "Half of the yarn for textiles obtained in exchange for raw cotton is sold in China to help to curb inflation or is bartered in the interior to maintain the flow of essential goods to the cities. The other half is sold abroad to improve China's foreign trade position."—United Press.

Plan To Open New Corridor To Mukden

Nanking, Oct. 12.—The current Nationalist successes on the Manchurian front northwest of Mukden and in the Liaotung Peninsula give rise to the belief that the Government is making efforts to open up a new corridor to Mukden from the sea.

Government forces driving against Yingkow were unofficially reported to have recaptured the port on the west coast of the peninsula, which would provide an alternate port from which the Government could move in supplies to Manchuria if Hulutao, across the Gulf of Liaotung, is menaced by the Communists.

The drive against Red-held Changwu, 63 miles northwest of Mukden, would eliminate the Communist supply base and make it easier for the Government to open up a new corridor to Mukden from the southeast. Red pressure on Chinchow, which is at present valueless as the Government staging centre, makes the opening of the new route necessary for continued possession of Mukden.

Taimen and Hsiushuihotze, just south of Changwu, have been cleared of the Reds, according to pro-Government reports.

ATTACK ON TAIYUAN

Official confirmation of the recapture of Yingkow was not forthcoming but the report of a victory there by the Army organ, Peace Daily, gives a semi-official stamp to the report.

Fifty miles straight north of Mukden, the Government troops were reported to be pushing the Reds back in a battle for Faku which, like Changwu, is a Red supply base. However, small forces were reported to be engaged in Faku.

The return of the Communists to the attack of Taiyuan was confirmed in reports from the Shansi capital. However, pro-Government reports claimed that initial attacks resulted in failure. The Chinese Red Radio claimed that because of the capture of Tsinan, capital of Shantung Province, the Communists are now in a position to move "hundreds of thousands" of men against Shensi in mother westward sweep.

There was little information on the progress of fighting in the vicinity of Sian, capital of Shensi province, but previous dispatches predicted that the Communists were manoeuvring for an attack on the city.—United Press.

Carried Cargo, Not Passengers

The master of a passenger sampan was fined $30 or six days by Mr Cairns at the Marine Court this morning for carrying cargo.

Sub-Inspector Nippard reported that defendant had been stopped whilst proceeding from Chakoling to Shaukiwan, and it was found that he had on board 14 bags of sugar and two bags of rice.

Defendant pleaded that the cargo was not his and that a shopkeeper had requested him to take it to Shaukiwan. He charged 20 cents per picul as freight, and had a total of 12 piculs on board.

EXPIRED LICENCES

For failing to renew their licences which expired on June 30, the mistress of a B Class sampan and the master of a Class IV boat were each fined $10 or two days.

The master of a fishing boat, charged with failing to take out a licence, and carrying cargo, had his bail of $50 estreated when he failed to appear in Court. He had a cargo of 700 piculs of wolfram.

The master of a junk also had his bail of $20 estreated, when he did not appear in answer to a charge of failing to take out a licence.

Spanish Charge D'Affaires

London, Oct. 11.—British diplomatic quarters today discounted reports that the Spanish Charge d'Affaires, the Duke of San Lucar de la Mayor, was about to leave Britain to mark Spain's protest against the British attitude towards the Spanish problem.

A Foreign Office spokesman, however, refused to give an official denial of the reports which had been current during the week-end. United Press.

17 DIE IN TRAIN SMASH

Bogota, Colombia, Oct. 11.—Seventeen bodies were recovered today from the wreckage of five rail-road cars that over-turned last night 32 miles north of Bogota in Cundinamarca Province.

Thirteen of the dead have been identified.

At least 28 people were injured, five seriously.—Reuter.

Oscar For Ingrid Bergman

Film actress Ingrid Bergman holds a French motion picture "Oscar," a miniature of the statue "Winged Samothrace," in the Louvre Museum, Paris, while a Republican guard (left) salutes. Behind Miss Bergman is the famed original of her miniature. The award was made by two French motion picture magazines to Miss Bergman as the year's best foreign actress.—AP Picture.

PWD LARCENY CASE:

Another Electrician Gives Evidence

Committal proceedings in the case against three Public Works Department employees charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government, fraudulent disposal by public servant and falsification of documents with intent to defraud, entered the fourth day at Kowloon Court before Mr Wicks this morning when another PWD electrician was called to testify on behalf of the prosecution.

The 17th witness for the Crown, Tong Chuen, told the Court of his assignment to work on the premises of the Cathay Pacific Airways Company—a non-Government concern—and of drawing electrical materials from the PWD workshop for installation at these premises.

The defendants are Kwok Kwong, 46, PWD foreman, Austin Spary, 49, electrical inspector and Arthur Frederick May, 41, also an electrical inspector of the PWD.

Mr A. Hooton, Crown Counsel, assisted by Chief Inspector J. Johnston, of the Special Branch, is conducting the prosecution. Kwok Kwong is represented by Mr J. M. d'Almada Remedios, while Mr V. D'Alton is defending Spary on the instructions of Mr P. J. Griffiths. May is defended by Mr J. C. Stewart.

WORK AT KAI TAK

Recalling the Ching Ming festival (April 5, 1948) Tong said that shortly after this occasion he was detailed to work at the Kai Tak Airport Administrative Office by a chargehand, Au Pui. The work here lasted about a month.

Towards the end of April he was assigned by Au Pui to work at the premises of the Cathay Pacific Airways at the aerodrome. He was instructed by his chargehand to work at the electrical shop, radio and propeller rooms.

The day after he commenced work on these premises, two more PWD electricians were detailed to assist him. These men arrived on the workshop lorry together with wire, clips and nails drawn from the Hunghom workshop of the PWD.

The three worked at these places for about seven days during which period they also installed four fluorescent lamps, also taken by Au Pui from the workshop store.

At the completion of the work the three were reassigned to work at the Administrative building at Kai Tak for three days.

Following these three days, Tong added, he and the other two workmen were again detailed by Au Pui to work in the engine room belonging to the CPA.

SAW SPARY & KWOK

During this second working period at the CPA premises, he went back to install a fuse box which he had left undone on the previous occasion, and during the installation of the fuse box he saw both Spary and the first defendant, Kwok Kwong.

Kwok inquired about the work and he told him that it was completed. This conversation, said Tong, was carried on in the presence of Spary.

Shortly after the arrival of the two defendants, Mr Harris, the manager of the CPA, appeared and the three walked away.

Following the installation of the fuse box, Tong said he went to the engine room where he stripped the old wire. He was told by Mr Harris to stop this work but to work on the air conditioned room. The next day he drew further materials handed to him by Au Pui at the Hunghom workshop. Three more men were then assigned to work with the original three. The work at the air conditioned room was completed in about seven days, at the conclusion of which Au Pui handed him (Tong) six fluorescent lamps, drawn from the workshop, to be installed in the air conditioned room. The installation of these lamps took two days.

Hearing is continuing.

GENERAL "CAPTURED" SIX TIMES

Nanking, Oct. 12.—The weird story of how the Reds at Tsinan captured six General Wang Yao-wu's—while the real Shantung governor's body lay buried in a secret grave—was told today by a provincial official who escaped the Red encirclement.

Wang Pin-gi, chief of the social affairs department of the Shantung government told the Shantung Peoples' Guild that Governor Wang died in battle on September 25 during the morning and was buried on the spot by a handful of loyal subordinates.

The Reds, in search for the Tsinan commander, arrested no less than six other persons, each one admitting he was governor in the hopes of assisting the real governor's escape, Wang said. The Reds claimed to have captured the governor but have not subsequently mentioned his whereabouts.—Associated Press.

ICKES SUPPORTS TRUMAN

Washington, Oct. 11.—Mr Harold Ickes, former Secretary of the Interior and long-time member of the Roosevelt administration, who resigned angrily from the Truman Cabinet over two years ago, today announced his formal support of President Truman in next month's Presidential contest.

Insisting that he was not withdrawing any criticism he had formerly made of Mr Truman, he nevertheless praised him as being straightforward and sincere, if at times more unpredictable than I would wish."

In characteristic language he dubbed the Republican candidate "Thomas E (for elusive) Dewey", and declared that he had failed to commit himself on any of the major domestic issues confronting the nation.—Reuter.

Wallace Attacks Churchill

Minneapolis, Oct. 11.—Mr Henry Wallace, the Progressive Party's Presidential candidate, has accused Winston Churchill of trying to create "a London-Rome-Madrid-Wall Street axis."

In a campaign speech here last night, Mr Wallace said that Churchill, although a "great battler" in wartime, was the "most skilful and vicious scuttler of the century of the common man in time of peace."

"An Imperialist, he is working hand in glove with Henry R. Luce of Time, Life and Fortune, for a London-Rome-Madrid-Wall Street axis.

"I saw Churchill, by bluff and bluster, take over our foreign policy in 1940."

President Roosevelt, Mr Wallace said, had never let himself be overawed by Mr Churchill, "but Truman did."

"I believe we can no more afford to let blind, unreasoning hatred of Russia shape our foreign policy than we can afford to let that policy be shaped by the ideological affinity of a few scattered American Communists to Russia".

"We are snuggling up to Franco of Spain, preparing the way for one of the most revolting and scandalous alliances in history.

"There is absolutely no threat to our security at the present time," Wallace added.—Reuter.

French Miners' Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

Meanwhile, negotiations were due to take place today between M. Daniel Mayer, the Minister of Labour, and the leaders of the CGT to discuss the strike situation.

Railwaymen continued to vote throughout the nation today on the strike action which is already sporadic on the French railways. Train services were reported to be running normally.

The Minister of Transport, M. Christian Pineau, was receiving throughout the day delegations of the railwaymen's union. M. Mayer was to interview delegates of workers and employers of the Lorraine metallurgical industry.

The strike of the Paris taxidrivers who are seeking a larger gasoline allocation continued today. The drivers are awaiting the reply of the Ministry of Commerce, which is at present reviewing the gasoline allocation.

About 60 per cent of the textile workers in the Aube Department, Northern France, were on strike today.

Dockers at Algerian ports were to return to work today, and work at the Marseilles docks was resumed yesterday.

Cherbourg dock workers, including baggage porters, decided tonight to strike for 24 hours tomorrow, instead of joining the nationwide dockers' strike on Wednesday, because they would otherwise lose the tips and overtime payment when the Queen Elizabeth and the Mauretania arrive.

The Queen Elizabeth is due to dock at Cherbourg on Wednesday morning, with 500 passengers for Paris. The Mauretania is expected early that afternoon, with 140 passengers for the French capital.

The coalminers' strike in the northern coalfields continued without incidents. The Minister of Industry, M. Robert La Coste, estimated this strike has already cost France the loss of 700,000 tons of coal, or 40 days' worth of gas and electricity.—Reuter.

BRITISH TROOPS MASSACRED

(Continued from Page 1)

He said that the prisoners were marched towards a large hole in a field. The machine guns opened fire. He was hit and fell into the hole. Other men fell on top of him. Then there was more shooting with pistols and rifles.

After lying there for three or four hours he found another man, Private William Reginald O'Callaghan, was also still alive.

The two men dragged themselves away to a farm house. French villagers looked after them at great risk. Eventually because of the danger to the French villagers, they gave themselves up.—Associated Press.

BERLIN SOLUTION HOPES FADE

(Continued from Page 1)

"No work is possible in this organisation unless everybody makes an effort to understand others, to accept at least a part of the others' viewpoints," he said.

M. Parodi added with intensity: "If the Soviet Union wants disarmament, really craves for disarmament, then let the representatives of the Soviet Union give us one little sign, one little glimpse, one little proof that the Soviet Union wants international co-operation. Give us a chance to take some step forward towards international co-operation."—Reuter.

RUSSIANS IN AIR CORRIDOR

Berlin, Oct. 11.—Russian planes flying in formation circled a British airlift plane today in the corridor between Berlin and Western Germany.

The plane, manned by an Australian crew, was circled by a formation of five Yak fighters. The Russian planes stayed wide away from the British aircraft. Two other fighter formations were seen by the same plane in the distance.

The British authorities in Berlin registered a verbal protest with the Soviet authorities over the Russian announcement that air to air and ground to air firing practice and dive bombing manoeuvres would be held.—United Press.

Chief Of Staff To Montgomery

London, Oct. 11.—The War Office today named Major-General R. F. K. Belchem as Chief of Staff to Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery in the latter's new post as Chairman of the Western Union's Commanders-in-Chief's Committee.—United Press.

Helped Hungarians To Escape

Budapest, Oct. 11.—Fifty-four persons, mostly students, have been arrested for helping people to flee from Hungary, a Ministry of the Interior communique said today.

They were in secret contact with a foreign power, the communique said.—United Press.

CLEVELAND WINS THE WORLD SERIES

Gene Bearden Saves The Game In Eighth Inning

By GAYLE TALBOT

Boston, Oct. 11.—Relief pitcher Gene Bearden went in with the bases loaded in the eighth, chocked a Boston Brave rally and gave the Cleveland Indians the sixth and deciding game of the World Series today by a score of 4-3.

The screaming crowd of 40,103 saw by far the most exciting game reach a climax with the Boston rout of starting pitcher Bob Lemon in the eighth.

With the score 4-1 in favour of Cleveland, outfielder Tommy Holmes singled, shortstop Al Dark doubled and first baseman Earl Torgeson walked to rout Lemon with only one out.

Bearden, who had pitched the Indians to victory over the Boston Red Sox in the American League playoff, then shutout the Braves in the third game of the World Series, came in.

Pinch hitter Clint Conaster's fly scored Holmes and pinch hitter Phil Masi singled across Torgeson but Bearden threw out outfielder Mike McCormick to end the threat.

The Indians, against starting pitcher Bill Voiselle, scored first in the third on doubles by outfielder Dale Mitchell and shortstop Lou Boudreau.

The Braves tied that in the fourth on third baseman Poo Elliott's infield hit, a walk by catcher Bill Salkeld and Mike McCormick's single.

In the Cleveland sixth, second baseman Joe Gordon hit a homer off Voiselle. Outfielder Thurman Tucker walked, went to third on first baseman Eddie Robinson's single and scored on an infield out.

WINNING RUN

The run which proved the winner was scored in the eighth off relief pitcher Warren Spahn, Sunday's Boston hero. Third baseman Ken Keltner singled and scored the big run on singles by Tucker and Robinson.

The victory was worth US$6,772.05 to each Indian. Each Brave

GENE BEARDEN

got US$4,651.51. It was the 28th victory for the American League to 17 for the National and Cleveland's first win since 1920.

Lemon was today's winning pitcher. Voiselle the loser.

Scores by innings

		R	H	E
Cleveland ..	001 002 010	4	10	0
Boston	000 100 020	3	9	0

Pitchers for Cleveland were Bob Lemon, Gene Bearden (eighth). Catcher was Jim Hegan.

Pitchers for Boston were Bill Voiselle and Warren Spahn (eighth) and catchers were Bill Salkeld and Phil Masi.—Associated Press.

NATHOO BOARDS A PLANE

Boyingdon Airport, England, Oct. 12.—Nathoo, the only English entry in the Gold Cup race at Belmont Park on Saturday, boarded a chartered plane on Monday for New York.

The only other equine passenger was Bayeux II, who will represent Belgium in the $100,000 race. He was picked up in Brussels.

Captain Butters, trainer of Nathoo, said he did not know who would ride the horse but added, "I received a cable from Prince Ali Khan in America, that he had engaged a good jockey."

Charlie Smirke, who has ridden 93 winners this season—fifth best record for an English jockey—had been engaged to ride Nathoo but decided against it. Smirke has engagements at Newmarket on Friday.

Nathoo, a three-year-old grey colt and Irish Derby winner, carries the Aga Khan's colours but is owned in partnership with his son, Prince Ali Khan.—Associated Press.

VICTORIA CLUB CALLOVER

London, Oct. 11.—Woodburn maintained his position as favourite for Wednesday's Cesarewitch when the card was called over at the Victoria Club here tonight. There was good support for Now or Never, who was made a clear second favourite.

Gallant Scot offered last week at 25 to 1, was offered at nearly 11 points less, while the odds against Regret were reduced four points.

Only four horses were quoted for the Cambridgeshire, with Explorer and Speciality standing as joint favourites.

Tonight's quotations were:

CESAREWITCH

9 to 1 Woodburn,
10 to 2 Now or Never,
100 to 7 Gallant Scot,
100 to 6 Sea Smoke,
18 to 1 Regret;
20 to 1 Pipo and Grace Darling;
25 to 1 Vertencia and Sports Master;
28 to 1 Coubrador;
33 to 1 Evander, Better Catch, Davistan, Monsieur L'Amiral and Cappielluca;
40 to 1 others.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

100 to 9 Explorer and Speciality;
20 to 1 Asylum;
22 to 1 Impeccable;
25 to 1 bar four.—Reuter.

CESAREWITCH STARTERS

London, Oct. 11.—The probable starters and jockeys for the Cesarewitch Stakes running over two and a quarter miles at Newmarket on Wednesday are:

Monsieur L'Amiral (C. Smirke); Cappielluca (Gordon Richards); Pipo II (E. Pecharman); Bangkok (Beary); Now or Never (E. Elliott); Davistan (W. Nevett); Gallant Scot (Tommy Weston); Kolper (no jockey); Villarceau (F. Bertiglia); Hal of the Wynd (W. Lister); Mallowry (Gethin); Woodburn (E. Britt); Coubrador (Cliff Richards); Better Catch (T. Gosling); Garter Sols (Sirett); Rose Duke (Sam Wragg); Sea Smoke (Eph Smith); Vertencia (no jockey); Star of Baroda (J. Sims); Black Moon (James Boyle); Prince Rupert (Richardson); Neville Lodge (Greathurst); Ferry Express (Tomlin); Harlech (Mercer); Bros Bleu (no jockey); Account (J. Walker); Sebastian Bach (Littlewood); Feddor (no jockey); Hilall (Tucker); Zanzabar (W. Christie); Evander (C. Rowley); Pamsol (J. Molyneus); Mariano (Warren); Grace Darling (A. Carson) and Sports Master (D. Greening).—Reuter.

RACING FATALITY

Newark, Nottinghamshire, Oct. 11.—Ken Cooper a young English National Hunt jockey, died in hospital here tonight from head injuries received when his mount fell in the Limehurst Handicap hurdle race at Southwell today.

He was the son of Albert Cooper, the Doncaster trainer.—Reuter.

Schroeder Wins Hardcourt Title

San Francisco, Oct. 11.—Richard Gonzales, new American singles champion, was defeated in the final of the United States hard courts championships here, losing to the Davis Cup player, Ted Schroeder, 6-4, 4-6, 6-3, 6-1.

The women's title was won by Miss Gertrude Moran, who beat Mrs Virginia Kovacs 2-6, 6-1, 6-2.

The Wimbledon champions, Miss Louise Brough and Mrs Margaret Osborn DuPont, took the women's doubles title by defeating Miss Kovacs and Mrs Sheila Summers by 6-3, 6-3.

Vic Seixas and Ted Schroeder beat Jaroslav Drobny and Vladimir Cernik 4-6, 6-8, 6-4, 6-2, 6-0 in the men's doubles.—Reuter.

JAPAN & DAVIS CUP

New York, Oct. 11.—Commenting on Japan's application to re-enter the Davis Cup competition, the Secretary of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, Mr Edwin Baker, said today that the Association would have to sound out the various State organisations and other countries before making a decision.

The Davis Cup Committee would have the final say on the application.

However, Mr Baker, added, it seemed likely that Japan would be re-admitted as the United States had always had good matches with that country.—Reuter.

ARGENTINE TOUR

London, Oct. 11.—Golfers Norman von Nida of Australia and Art Lees of England are due to leave today for a tour of the Argentine.—Associated.

WORLD SERIES CROWDS JAM BOX OFFICE

Bleacher seat seekers, of whom nearly 300 kept an overnight vigil outside Braves Field, jam the street for 1,500 pairs of World Series bleacher tickets that went on sale in Boston.—AP Wirephoto.

Promoters In Revolt Against British Boxing Control Board

By ARCHIE QUICK

An attempt is to be made to break the shackles with which the British Boxing Board of Control have bound the game.

Promoters are in revolt and the bone of contention is the five percent nett gate which the Board claims and obtains from all tournaments.

An unofficial meeting is to be held among promoters who contend that the Board is not legally constituted, in fact self-appointed as well as being altogether too autocratic and secretive in its work.

The Board, on the other hand, says that since it came into being it has cleaned up the game, given better control to tournaments' managership, improved the welfare of fighters and must have this income to continue its work.

It is a fact that from the recent £85,000 gate at the White City for the Mills-Lesnevich world cruiserweight championship contest, the Board of Control pocketed a very handy £2,500 without having to do any work for it or take any responsibility or be involved in any loss financially except to provide an official to weigh in, an official to referee and produce two pairs of boxing gloves.

TOO MANY FREE SEATS

In addition promoters say an excessive number of ringside seats have to be reserved for Board of Control officials. Anyway these are generally taken from the Press seats.

Now that Marcel Cerdan, dynamic Frenchman, has beaten Tony Zale for the world middleweight title, Europe possesses three world titles and the possibility opens up for another world contest in Great Britain.

Dick Turpin, coloured Leamington champion of Britain and the Empire, is ready and willing, quite naturally, to meet Cerdan for the European and World championships and this is a fight that Jack Solomons can be very keen to obtain.

I do not think Turpin would stand much chance against the Parisian. I hear too that Cerdan is not so keen on fighting in Europe for pin money when he can cash in very considerably on his new honour in the United States.

I can imagine he will domicile himself there for a while rather than return to his native country and get involved in a match which might mean both the loss of crown and copper.

A WORTHY WINNER

Nevertheless, Marcel is a worthy champion as all who saw him fight his sole contest in this country will agree.

He has personality, can box and, above all, how he can fight! I doubt if there is anyone in the world at the moment who could live with him over the full championship distance.

HERO'S TOUR

Paris, Oct. 11.—World Middleweight Champion, Marcel Cerdan, came back to Paris on Monday from Casablanca where he and his manager Lucien Roupp had been given a hero's reception.

On Tuesday Cerdan will be presented to the President of the Fourth Republic, M. Vincent Auriol.—Associated Press.

H.K. Wins Golf

In the Interport golf played at Fanling on Sunday and yesterday, Hongkong defeated Shanghai by 8½ points to 7½ points.

On Sunday, Shanghai won four of the eight singles matches and one was halved.

THE SCORES

G. G. D. Carter (HK) beat J. B. Mackinnon (S'hai) 3 & 2.
D. A. O. Davies (HK) lost to W. F. Bowing (S'hai) 2 & 1.
D. S. Robb (HK) lost to L. Needham (S'hai) 8 & 7.
F. K. Wallace (HK) lost to W. N. Gray (S'hai) one up.
A. E. Lissaman (HK) v. J. Maclennan (S'hai) halved.
E. T. McMullen (HK) lost to H. D. Barton (S'hai) 7 & 6.
N. A. Brown (HK) beat T. G. Pearson (S'hai) 6 & 4.
R. K. Collings (HK) beat F. S. Gibbings (S'hai) 7 & 6.
Carter & Davies (HK) beat Mackinnon & Bowling (S'hai) one up.
Robb & Wallace (HK) lost to Barton & Bowling (S'hai) 7 & 6.
Lissaman & McMullen (HK) v. Gray and Maclennan (S'hai) halved.
Brown & Collings (HK) beat Pearson & Terrace (S'hai) 9 & 8.

Coming Events In The Sports World

TODAY

Basketball—Swatow v. South China Athletic Association at Caroline Hill, 7.30 p.m.

Meetings—HKFA Council Meeting, 5.15 p.m.

TOMORROW

Football—Second Division League: Dockyard v. South China at Causeway Bay; Army (HK) v. Club at Sookunpoo; St. Joseph's v. Solicitors at St. Joseph's; KMB v. War Department Chinese at Boundary Street (Kick-off at 5.15 p.m.).

Hockey—Hockey lecture at Victoria Barracks, 5.30 p.m.

THURSDAY

Football—Second Division League: Navy v. Police at Causeway Bay; CAA v. PCA at Boundary Street; Kitchee v. Tramways at Caroline Hill; University v. Taikoo at St. Joseph's.

Hockey—Civil Service v. Recreio at King's Park, 5.30 p.m.

FRIDAY

Swimming—Interport Swimming: Manila v. Hongkong (First Day) at the Victoria Recreation Club, 6.15 p.m.

COMBINED CHINESE TOO GOOD FOR THE REST

A Combined Chinese team that included seven South China Athletic Association players, including what was almost a complete SCAA defence, beat the Rest of the Colony by four clear goals before packed stands in yesterday's charity match at Caroline Hill.

Six members of the Services' Victory Shield side turned out for the Rest but proved no match for a side that included six of China's Olympic players. The Rest kept improving throughout the game, but they did not improve fast enough.

It was very much Ho Ying-fun's day. The South China outside-left played a tricky game throughout and was the inspiration of his side. The first goal came in the fifth minute when Kit Choe's Tang Kwong sum, a last-minute introduction to the line-up, cunningly placed the ball where it would tempt the 'keeper out. A disorganised scramble following on this ended in Ho Ying-fun forcing the ball in.

Having drawn first blood, the Chinese put up a cracking pace that lasted another 10 minutes. Again and again they swarmed to the attack while 'keeper Cordell and the two fullbacks, Wheeler and Tozer, repelled the onslaught.

It was only in the 14th minute that the Rest made their first excursion into enemy territory. There was a good movement on the left wing between Kiernan and Clarke and the former even had the Chinese goalie beaten only to have left-back Tse Kam-hung clear off the very goal-line.

The Chinese, having weathered this storm, immediately returned to the attack, their second goal coming in the 16th minute as inside-right Chu Wing-keung netted from a fine pass by Ho Ying-fun.

The Chinese kept up the attack and as half-time approached the game became more interesting as it slowly began losing its one-sided flavour.

Clarke was keeping Hau Yung-sang hard at work clearing and from one of his centres Redman seemed to have the goal at his mercy for a brief moment and the Chinese goalie had to make a save at point-blank range.

A few minutes later a Kiernan and Redman movement got through once more and the Chinese custodian had to run out to snatch the ball from practically off the Rest centre-forward's foot.

SECOND HALF

The half-time score was 2-0. The second half started with a much-improved Rest attack and the Chinese goalie was soon put to the test, well-weathered, as Clarke attempted a hard low cross-shot.

This lasted for a brief spell and the Chinese were on the ball again. Cordell was in for a hectic time and rose nobly to the occasion, saving certain goals from first, Tang Yee-kit and then Chu Wing-keung, whose fine 20-yard drive he punched clear to the underside of the bar.

However game the display put up by the defence, the Chinese attack was not to be stopped and the third goal came finally in the 21st minute as Tang Yee-kit burst through to score.

There was a brief spell as the Rest broke through the Chinese defence and Brown just crashed the crossbar with the Chinese goalie beaten. Redman had a glorious chance on the rebound but misjudged the agility of the Chinese goalie who practically snatched the ball off his foot.

The fourth and last goal of the match came with 10 minutes to go as Tang Yee-kit, wandering about on the left-wing, picked up a loose pass and was through the defence with the speed of a sprinter to send in an easy one.

The Rest had the better of the remaining few minutes, but the Chinese were very definitely resting on their laurels. They were a happy side for Chinese football had come back into its own after the Victory Shield defeat last Thursday.

THE TEAMS

Combined Chinese: Yu Yui-tak (SCAA); Hau Yung-sang (SCAA) and Tse Kam-hung (SCAA); Cheung Kam-hoi (SCAA), Soong Ling-sing (SCAA) and Fung Kwan-sing (KMB); Tam Kwong-sum (Kitchee), Chu Wing-keung (SCAA), Tang Yee-kit (KMB), Tam Woon-cheung (KMB) and Ho Ying-fun (SCAA).

The Rest: Cordell (Army); Tozer (Navy) and Wheeler (Navy); Weatherall (Army), Forrow (Club) and Craighead (Army); Brown (Army), Marsden (Army), Redman (Police), Kiernan (Club) and Clarke (Navy).

H.K. Wins Cricket Interport

Shanghai, Oct. 11.—Howarth's five for nine and Stepto's four for 15 in 12 overs apiece dismissed Shanghai for 35 runs, the lowest score in Interport history, at Shanghai yesterday, to give Hongkong victory by 129 runs in the 38th Interport Cricket Match.

Not a single Shanghai batsman reached double figures. Gosano again shone with two more spectacular one-handed catches at silly leg, each time anticipating the batsman's move and running across to scoop the ball inches from the ground.

The scores were:

Hongkong: 165 (Owen-Hughes 50) & 144 (Pearce 57).

Shanghai: 145 (Leach 39 not out), & 35 (Stepto 4 for 15, Howarth 5 for 9).—Reuter.

HANCOCK SHIELD MATCH DRAWN

Kowloon Cricket Club drew with the Hongkong Cricket Club in a two-day match on their home ground yesterday in the first fixture for the Hancock Memorial Shield.

In their second knock HKCC declared at 85 for six wickets thus leaving Kowloon to score 113 to win. When stumps were drawn at 6.30 KCC had lost five wickets for 81.

Scores were:

HKCC: 253 for 8 wkts. decl. (A. Panton 44, L. D. Kilbee 102 retired, N. Oliver 57) & 85 for 6 wkts. decl. (C. P. Smith 3 for 26).

KCC: 226 (E. C. Fincher 40, W. H. Colledge 56) & 81 for 5 wkts.

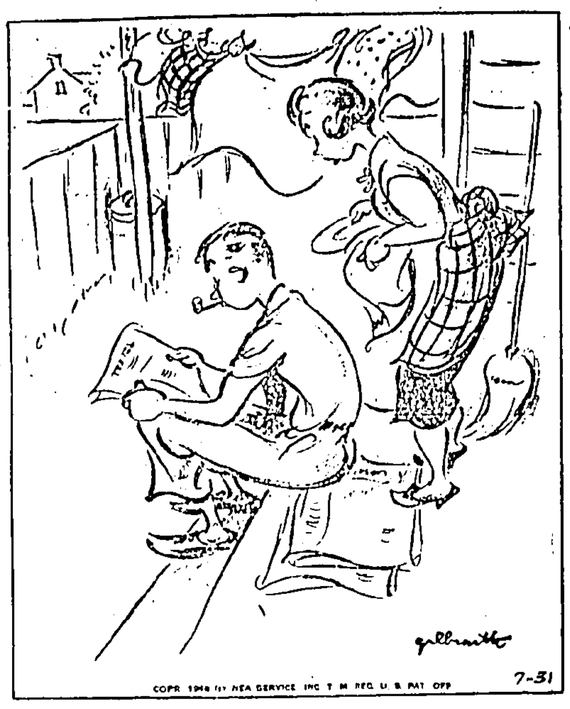
West Indies Team

London, Oct. 11.—The West Indies cricket team, which is to tour India this winter, will be met at Avonmouth tomorrow by representatives of the MCC and the President of the Indian Cricket Board of Control.

The team, which will commence the second stage of their journey to India by air on Friday, will be the guests of the MCC at luncheon on Thursday.—Reuter.

FOR YOUR SPARE MOMENTS

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"Can't we borrow enough to go places on your vacation? We could have it paid back by the time you're ready for another vacation!"

McKENNEY ON BRIDGE

Laying Off Finesse Wins Three N.T.

North: ♠ A Q ♥ K Q J 10 8 ♦ Q 10 5 ♣ 7 4 2

West: ♠ J 10 7 2 ♥ A 5 ♦ J 6 4 3 ♣ 6 5 3

East: ♠ K 8 5 4 ♥ 9 7 3 2 ♦ 8 ♣ K Q J 8

South (Dealer): N/S

Lees: ♠ 9 6 3 ♥ 6 4 ♦ A K 9 7 2 ♣ A 10 9

Tournament—Neither vul

South	West	North	East
1 ♦	Pass	1 ♥	Pass
1 ♠	Pass	3 ♥	Pass
3 N.T.	Pass	Pass	Pass

Opening—♠ 2 27

BY WILLIAM E. McKENNEY

ONE of the hardest workers for organised bridge in the midwest is Harry Lees, of St. Louis, Mo., vice president of the American Contract Bridge League. He served for some time as president of the Midwest Conference of the league. He headed the St. Louis delegation to the summer session of the national championships tournament in Chicago.

Although Lees is a bridge leader, he plays tournament bridge just for the fun of it. Nevertheless, he is always in there to take all the match points he can on a board. He certainly collected all of them on today's hand.

So far as his spade bid is concerned, I think that Lees has a theory that if nobody else bids spades, it might be a good idea to bid them yourself. But the spade did not stop West from opening the deuce of spades, and that was the opening at practically every table in the room.

Also, everybody put on the queen from dummy—that is, everybody but Lees. At all of the other tables East's king won the first trick, the king of clubs came back. And now try to make three no trump!

Lees went right up with dummy's ace of spades on the first trick, and led the king of hearts. Why? Because he counted one spade trick, four heart tricks, three diamonds and the ace of club—nine tricks, and that was what he made, for a top score on the board.

Check Your Knowledge

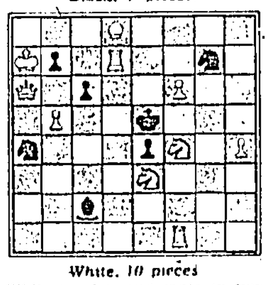
1. Give another name for Mozambique.
2. Where is the language Tagalog spoken?
3. Who originated the well-known comic character Figaro?
4. A Philippian would be an inhabitant of where?
5. What is the first bird mentioned in the Bible?
6. Who is the boy king of Iraq.

(Answers on Column 3)

CHESS PROBLEM

By A. K. ELWORTHY

Black, 7 pieces.



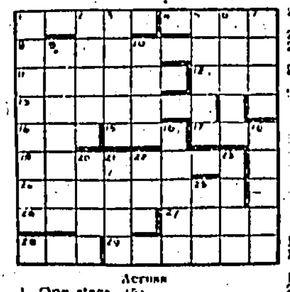
White, 10 pieces

(White to play and mate in two)

Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. K—B3; threat, 2 Kt—B6 (dbl ch). 1 . . . Q—B6 (ch): 2. K—Kt4; 1 . . . P—B6; 2. Q—Kt (ch); 1 . . . Q—Kt2 (ch); 2. threat.

CROSSWORD



Across

1. One stage (5)
4. Stone with a friend at last. (4)
8. A fruit that scrapes? (9)
11. Residue to mineral is definitely on land. (6)
12. Taken from the fair ground. (3)
13. Without her the smoke becomes fowl. (7)
14. Colour. (3)
16. Company. (3)
17. A slippery customer. (8)
19. A mischievous child wandered and became better. (8)
24. You can see through this gypsum. (6)
26. To bring out a late dictator? (5)
27. Oddly enough it's less than one. (4)
28. This bear, generally imaginary, causes fright. (3)
29. With his goal in front he uses his hands. (6)

Down

1. Even trained doctors do it. (8)
2. Chicken's complexion? (5)
3. Pastime mostly to the left at sea. (5)
5. Taper for a change. (5)
6. Something we all want but are not prone to. (5)
7. Musically out of tune? (4)
9. Had same but differently. (7)
10. High for the erudite usually. (4)
16. Like sheep but mostly wine producing. (5)
18. Relay in new form. (5)
20. It may stop up but swallow backwards. (4)
21. With this less you are rash. (4)
22. United. (3)
23. Valley. (4)
25. Highest. (3)

Solution of yesterday's puzzle—Across: 1. Conductor; 8. Acorn; 9. Hero; 10. Cistern; 13. Aisle; 14. Me; 15. Diary; 16. Bot; 17. Delvings; 20. Yellow; 22. Tare; 23. Bwan; 24. Creelings. Down: 1. Oat and dog; 2. Occident; 3. Nobility; 4. Chew; 5. Terms; 6. Ore; 7. Rotation; 11. Slaver; 12. Neo; 18. Down; 19. Swar; 21. Let.

EXCLUSIVE 'TELEGRAPH' FEATURE

YOUR BIRTHDAY..... By STELLA

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12

THOSE born on Columbus day will have many of the same characteristics which gave the explorer his success and fame—vaunting hope, ambition, and the will to succeed. While highly emotional and loving the dramatic, you seem to know how to channel these talents into progressive paths so that you actually accomplish many of the things of which you dream.

Your intuitions are keen and you should always follow them instead of the well-intended advice of others. Listen, but never act against your will on anything of importance, or you will find yourself making a mistake.

Although you may not make an outward display of your religious and spiritual tendencies, you are deeply influenced by them inwardly. Your code of ethics is high, and you believe firmly in the words, "By their deeds will ye know them."

You are capable of a deep and lasting love. Once you give your heart, it is forever. You may not show it outwardly and your reserve may be mistaken for cool haughtiness except by those who know you well.

You men are shrewd when it comes to business and should be able to accumulate considerable material wealth during your lifetime. You women, on the other hand, are more interested in managing your own home with thrift. You are domestic at heart and want your own home and family. An early marriage should bring you exceptional happiness and contentment.

To find what the stars have in store for tomorrow, select your birthday star and read the corresponding paragraph. Let your birthday star be your daily guide.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13

LIBRA (Sept. 23-Oct. 23)—An active day. Business reorganisation can increase your profits if you are astute and wise. Advance your interests on all fronts.

SCORPIO (Oct. 24-Nov. 22)—Personal affairs may become confused, but if you concentrate on business matters, you will find all goes exceptionally well.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 23 - Dec. 22)—Unexpected benefits may come to you through a business journey, but guard against a personal mishap due to carelessness.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 23-Jan. 20)—Some unanticipated pleasure may come your way. If a business deal is pending, it may bring increased profits or income for you.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21-Feb. 19)—Better for travel or business than for marriage or romance. Be diplomatic and kindly with a loved one; you will be rewarded.

PISCES (Feb. 20-Mar. 21)—If you show initiative, you will gain what you desire even though opposition appears in your path. Advantage can offset disadvantages.

ARIES (Mar. 22-Apr. 20)—Powerful influences are in your favour if you do your full share now. Carelessness can bring accidents. Don't be hasty or incautious.

TAURUS (Apr. 21-May 21)—Complete all necessary work before noon-time and then plan to enjoy the pleasurable things of life.

GEMINI (May 22 June 22)—When your mind is at ease, everything else seems right. Complacent calm will make this day a better one than you expect.

CANCER (June 23-July 23)—Impulsiveness can only lead to trouble today; so be practical and businesslike to secure the best possible success now.

LEO (July 24-Aug. 23)—Business matters are good. Unexpected benefits may come to you from work previously accomplished. Rewards will be commensurate with your efforts.

VIRGO (Aug. 24-Sept. 22)—If you are alert to opportunity, you should make a deal which is highly profitable for the future as well as the present.

SCIENCE AT WORK:

NEW PLASTIC IRON LUNG FOR POLIO VICTIMS

By PAUL F. ELLIS

A PLASTIC iron lung that may save the lives of many infantile paralysis patients has been developed by scientists at Yale University.

The conventional iron lung now in use is heavy, bulky and difficult to move from one place to another. The Yale version, however, is light and when in commercial production may be transported in a suitcase. Furthermore, it is cheap to build, the Yale scientists said.

The group includes Dr Harold Lamport, research associate in physiology, and Dr Ralph D. Eichorn. Dr Lamport first conceived the idea as a result of his work at Yale during the war on the pneumatic lever suit, an improved type of "anti-G" suit now increasingly being worn to prevent blackout of pilots of fighter planes manoeuvring at high altitude and speeds.

Same Principle Used

Dr Lamport said the new respirator employs the same principle of operation as the iron lung. When the muscles for respiration are paralysed, as in polio, life can be sustained by subjecting the patient to rhythmic negative pressure all over the body, except for the head.

For weeks, Dr Lamport and his associates experimented and found that a cylinder can be sufficiently right to serve as a respirator, even though it is composed of light weight rubberised cloth, or pliable plastic sheeting so that it can be folded compactly into a suitcase for storage or transportation.

The Yale model is 32 inches long and weighs less than two pounds. In structure, it is something like a thermos flask, with air-tight inner and outer walls, which sustain air pressure between them.

Tried On Animals

Dr Lamport said the mode of evacuating the air-supported chamber to induce rhythmic respiration need not be different in the new model from the methods at present used, such as bellows, diaphragm, or vacuum pump with a flexible hose. If desired, he said, a double-walled diaphragm or bellows can be driven by air pressure alone instead of by the usual electric motor.

The Yale model has been tried on animals, and is not yet ready for human use.

The eventual manufacturer, Dr Lamport said, will have several technical problems to solve. For instance, how to provide proper portholes for patient care; how best to get a person in and out of the respirator, and, whether to use it with a standard hospital bed or as a self-contained unit.

(Tomorrow—Book Parade)

OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated, registered articles and parcel posts close 30 minutes earlier than the ordinary mail. If mail close before 10 a.m., registered and parcel posts close at 5 p.m. on previous day. Mails are closed at Kowloon Central Post Office, half an hour earlier than the G.P.O. closing times.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12
Closing Times By Air

Swatow, Amoy, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tsingtao, Peiping and Hoihow, 3.30 p.m.
Air Parcel Post for USA only, (Kowloon CPO) 4.30 p.m.; (GPO) 5 p.m.

Closing Times By Sea & Train

Shanghai (Sea) 3 p.m.
Haiphong, Pakhoi and Hoihow (Sea) 3 p.m.
Japan (ord. letters, cards and parcels) (Sea) 3 p.m.
Macao and Tainshan (Sea) 4 p.m.
Kongmoon (Sea) 5 p.m.
Canton (parcels & 2nd class mail) (Sea) 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13
Closing Times By Air

Canton, (Kowloon CPO) 7.30 a.m., 10 a.m., 12.30 p.m., 3 p.m.; (GPO) 7 a.m., 9.30 a.m., noon, 2.30 p.m.
Shanghai, 9 a.m. (reg); 9.30 a.m. (ord).
Manila, P.I., Honolulu, USA and Canada, 9.30 a.m. (reg); 10 a.m. (ord):
Ordinary Airmail (Printed Matters, Samples and Small Packets) for USA only, (Kowloon CPO) 9.30 a.m.; (GPO) 10 a.m.
Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tsingtao, Peiping, Amoy, Taipeh and Swatow, 3.30 p.m.
Bangkok, Rangoon, Calcutta, Karachi, Bahrein, Cairo (Nairobi, Johannesburg and Marseilles via Cairo) Rome and London, (Kowloon CPO) 4.30 p.m.; (GPO) 5 p.m.
Japan (ordinary letters and cards only), 5 p.m.

Closing Times By Sea & Train

Macao and Tainshan (Sea) 7.30 a.m.
Swatow and Amoy (Sea) 9 a.m.
Swatow (Sea) 3 p.m.
Macao and Tainshan (Sea) 2 p.m.
Canton (2nd class mail only) (Train) 2 p.m.
Macao and Tainshan (Sea) 4 p.m.
Kongmoon via Canton (Train) 5 p.m.
Canton (parcels & 2nd class mail) (Sea) 5 p.m.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Answers

1. Portuguese East Africa. 2. In the Philippines. 3. Beaumarchais. The character was adopted by Rossini and Mozart. 4. Of Philippi, a city of Macedonia. 5. The raven. (Gen. VIII:7). 6. Faisel II who is 11 years old.

POCKET CARTOON

"When do I stop sucking? I've swallowed a gallon already!"

BY THE WAY

by Beachcomber

SEVERAL explanations of the astonishing apparition at the Psychiatro-psychological cultural congress have been offered.

Ninnehammer of Oslo says that in the Upanishad a steam-driven green egg on four wheels is a fertility-symbol. Tuborg of Lagersheim says that drawings of tiny Mongolian milkmen have been found in the caves at Puppchen-Drachenfels, and are believed to be pre-Plasticene. But forthright Dame Ottersbody declares that the whole thing is a thought-concept projected by the innermost ego, like the eighteen old mermaids who carried a rubber model of a gasworks into the Zebra house at Zoo.

Disarm the dogs!

I READ that a dog, carrying a revolver in its mouth, shot a man the other day in Johannesburg. Asked why, the dog said, "He had it wuff coming to wuff-wuff him."

Absent-minded

THE man who came into court the other day wearing two hats, and admitted that he was absent-minded, reminds me of the enormous amount of fun you can have in a court of law. I have always treasured a cutting which describes how a man, sentenced for being drunk and disorderly, clapped his bowler on his head sideways, thrust one hand inside his waistcoat, and said loudly, "Napoleon crossing the Alps." Before they could remove him, he put his bowler on back to front, and cried, "Napoleon coming back."

I also admire the lady who, at Victoria Station, kissed the porter and gave her husband sixpence.

No prize for the answer

THE British Association has had some odd problems to deal with in its time, but recently it was presented with a "poser" that could only have been answered by pretty well anybody in England. Mr Nigel Balchin wanted to know why a man will refuse to work overtime for extra money, but will then go home and work in his garden. Perhaps by this time a select committee of writers has discovered the recondite answer by a series of polls, mass observations, and questionnaires.

The answer is—

Threadgold's!

THE crowning of a "Queen" at Porthcawl "was delayed half an hour because her suspender broke."

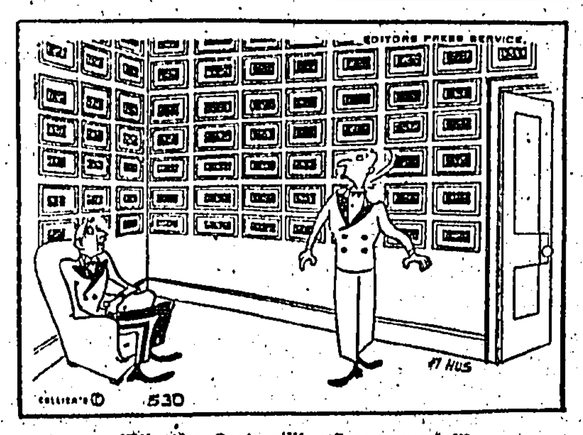
(a) Why is it not compulsory for all "queens" to wear Threadgold's Thorogrip Garterettes?

(b) Could not the half-hour have been filled in pleasantly by getting someone to play "Piri-Piri-Piri," since that air was first played in Porthcawl by the celebrated flautist, Mr Gerald Barry, now Principal of the Gong Hall Civic Centre?

Radio Hongkong

HKT

6, Programme Summary; 6.01, Children's Story: "Biffer Again" by Elf Lewis Clark (BBCTS); 6.15, The Mills Brothers and Louis Armstrong and His Orchestra; 6.30, Boston Promenade Orchestra; 7, "See Tee" Talks on Sport (Studio); 7.10, Maurice Gilmor at the Piano (Studio), 7.15, New Concert Orchestra; 7.35, Stage and Screen Favourites presented by Aileen Woods (Studio); 8, World and Home News (London Relay); 8.15, The University Programme—Medicine No. 2 "A Consultant Physician" by the Right Hon. Lord Horder (BBCTS); 8.35, "Much Binding in the Marsh" (BBCTS); 9.05, Waltz Movements from Act 3 "Rosenkavalier"....Berlin State Orch; 9.10, A Message of Welcome on the Occasion of the Commonwealth Meeting in London by the Prime Minister The Right Hon. Mr C. R. Attlee (London Relay); 9.15, "Don Juan" (Richard Strauss)....London Philharmonic Orch; 9.30, "Elements of the Orchestra".....A Talk by the Rev. Father T. F. Ryan, S.J. No. 6: Clarinet and Bassoon (Studio); 10, World and Home News (London Relay); 10.15, Weather Report; 10.16, The London Palladium Orchestra; 10.30, Variety at the Moulin Rouge; 11, Radio News Reel (London Relay); 11.15, Weather Report and Close Down.



"It's the first million I ever made!"

FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

Britain Stemming Gold And Dollar Drain

London, Oct. 12.—Britain is stemming the gold and dollar drain. The Treasury announced on Friday night the rate of drain on the sterling area gold and dollar resources had been reduced to £76,000,000 in the third quarter of 1948 as compared with a rate of nearly double that in the first quarter.

Actual gold and dollar holdings dwindled to £437,000,000 in the three months July to September, falling off £35,000,000—in real payment as distinguished from allocations.

The gross deficit of £76,000,000 compared with £147,000,000 in the first quarter and £107,000,000 in the second.

A Treasury spokesman called the report "in fact very good news". He pointed out that the gross deficit had been cut almost in half since the first quarter.

"We have actually reduced our gold and dollar reserves as stated," he said, "but only because we pay in advance for ERP aid and we have not yet been reimbursed in full."

In the second and third quarters, he explained, "we have been allowed £183,000,000 and we have spent it, but we have only been reimbursed to the extent of £63,000,000 so that in fact when we receive our reimbursement we shall be in an exceedingly happy position."—Associated Press.

NO INTERFERENCE

London, Oct. 12.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Cripps, said yesterday that American leaders are unlikely to interfere in the Labour Government's endeavour to nationalise the British steel industry.

At his first press conference after returning from a trip to Ottawa, Washington and New York, Sir Stafford said that during his trip "nearly everyone stressed the view that it would be unwise and inappropriate for America to attempt any kind of interference in the internal economic policies either of Great Britain or of other European country however much they might differ in theory to the policies being pursued."—Associated Press.

PREMIER'S CONFERENCE

London, Oct. 11.—The pressing need of every Commonwealth country for capital goods and a keen desire to buy wherever possible from the sterling area were underlined again and again by the Prime Ministers and their representatives at the Commonwealth Premiers' Conference which opened here today.

In the discussion which followed a general economic review by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the visiting statesmen expressed their warm admiration of the long way Britain had gone towards economic recovery within a short time.

The Prime Ministers stressed the Commonwealth countries' appreciation of the "substantial and rapid reduction" of the trade deficit of the sterling area.

Half of this afternoon's two-hour meeting was taken up by Sir Stafford Cripps' "comprehensive review" of the world economic situation. Sir Stafford dealt with a number of key factors in the world and Commonwealth economic structure.

One of the themes of Sir Stafford's statement was the interconnection between the Commonwealth, the Western Union and the Western Hemisphere, and the problems that arise through their overlapping, but, nevertheless, complementary interests and needs.

Sir Stafford paid particular attention to the problems of the sterling area countries in relation not only to each other and to the United Kingdom but also to the economics of the dollar area.—Reuter.

HONGKONG SHARES

The turnover on the Hongkong Stock Exchange this morning totalled $330,790 in value.

Transactions and noon prices follow:—

SHARES	BUYERS	SELLERS	SALES
INSURANCES			
Canton		300	
Union		775	19 @ 780
			4 @ 780
			120 @ 775
			34 @ 770
Underwriters .		7	
DOCKS, ETC.			
K. Wharf (O) .		140	
LAND, ETC.			
HK Hotel ...	14.10	14.40	500 @ 14.20
			500 @ 14½
HK Land	65	67	182 @ 66
S'hai Land ...	6.20		2500 @ 6
			2000 @ 6.10
			1000 @ 6
UTILITIES			
Tram.		20.10	
Star Ferry	125		
Electric	37		200 @ 37½
Telephone		35½	
STORES, ETC.			
Dairy (O)	40¾		373 @ 41
Watson (N) ..			223 @ 51

QUIET RUBBER MARKET

New York, Oct. 11.—The rubber market here today was quiet and steady.

Traders were not aggressive because of a domestic holiday tomorrow and at Singapore on Wednesday.

Sales under the new style contract, under which dealings were inaugurated today, totalled 3,300 long tons.

Dealers were identified on both sides and are apparently feeling the market out for the time being.

The consensus of opinion is unchanged, with the majority expecting a trading market presently, which will eventually be lower in view of the sustained rate of rubber production in the Far East, plus synthetic production and the forecast of a 10 percent cut in domestic consumption next year.

Prices closed as follows:—

October (in cents per lb.)	mutilated	
November	"	
December	"	
January (1949)	"	
March	21.40	
April	—	
May	21.07	
June	21.05	bid
July	21.00	nominal
August	20.95	"
September	20.00	"
October	20.85	"
November	20.00	"
December	20.75	"

—United Press.

LONDON FUTURES

London, Oct. 11.—Prices in the rubber market here today closed as follows:—

October December (in cents per lb.)	13
January/March	12-15/16
April/June	12⅞

—United Press.

NEW YORK METAL MARKET

New York, Oct. 11.—Prices in the metal market here today closed as follows:—

Copper, (Electrolytic, Export), F.A.S. New York, per lb.	23-½ cents
Zinc, (Prime Western, New York), per lb.	15.65 cents
Manganese, (Electrolytic, 99.9 percent Manganese) delivered east of Mississippi River, per lb.	Unavailable
Iron ore (5-½ percent Iron) delivered lower port Lake Superior, per long ton. (Messabi-Bessemer)	US$6.35

SCRAP METALS

Copper, F.O.B. per ton (light)	US$15.50/15.75
Lead F.O.B. per ton (heavy soft)	17.50/18.00
Steel F.O.B. per ton (No. 1 heavy melting)	38.00/39.00

—United Press.

Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local unofficial exchange market this morning at the following rates:—

Sterling pound note (per £1)	13.80
U.S. dollar (per $1)	5.22
Gold bars (per tael)	317.00
FIC piastres (per 100)	10.00
Siam ticals (per 100)	25.50
NEI guilders (per 100)	30.40

GOLD YUAN

The Chinese gold yuan could be bought in the open market this morning at 74 cents (Hongkong) to one yuan. The official rate is HK$1.33 to one yuan.

N.Y. FOREIGN EXCHANGE

New York, Oct. 11.

Argentine Peso (Official) ...	US$0.2977
Argentine Peso (Unofficial) ..	.2074
Australia	3.23
Brazil	.0550
Belgium	.0220
Canada	.93-¼
Chile	.0230
England	4.03-¼
France	.0032-½
India	.3024
Mexico	.1450
New Zealand	4.03-¼
Peru	.0675
Portugal	.0403-¾
South Africa	4.03-¼
Sweden	.2785
Switzerland	.2582
Uruguay	.4300
Venezuela	.3010
Shanghai (per Gold Yuan) ..	.2550
Netherlands	.3775
Batavia	.3775
Singapore	.4735
Hongkong	.2490

—United Press.

POUND NOTES

New York, Oct. 11.—The British pound note was quoted in the unofficial market here today at US$2.74.—United Press.

London Stock Exchange

London, Oct. 11. — Churchill's ominous speech recalling his warnings about Germany in the middle 1930's checked the London stock market at the opening today.

Later, however, the market eventually threw off the effects of the speech and allowed the weight of idle money to lift prices somewhat. This was most conspicuous in British Government issues, which in the majority enjoyed of 1/16 or ⅛th.

There was also some buying of leading industrial issues, particularly motors, tobaccos and road transport issues.

Gold shares continued to drift lower, and even the New Pioneers was closing below the day's best level.

News of heavy American purchases of industrial diamonds lifted De Beers some 10-1/2d. to 40/0.

Oils were rather mixed. Dealers say American operators are selling Shells and buying Anglo-Iranians in the hope that they can carry prices sharply upward owing to the relative smallness of supplies. But Anglo-Iranians remained unchanged at 100/3 while Royal Dutch fell 1/8th to 23-¼.—United Press.

BRITISH WHITE PAPER ON SOVIET INTRANSIGENCE

Rights Of Western Powers In Berlin

London, Oct. 11.—Britain today blamed "Soviet intransigence" for the breakdown of four-power control in German and the Berlin crisis. In a 67-page, 35,000-word White Paper issued by the Foreign Office, the British Government declared: "The present situation in Berlin is the result of the failure of the four powers, owing to Soviet intransigence, to agree to a common policy for Germany."

The White Paper charged that the Russians' intransigent attitude had been shown "in breaches by the Soviet Government of the political and economic principles laid down at Potsdam."

"The Soviet Government has withdrawn its representatives from the Allied Control Council for Germany in Berlin and from the Berlin City Kommandatura. It was unilaterally declared that the Governments of the United Kingdom, the United States and France have forfeited their right to be in Berlin or to take part in the four-power occupation and administration of the city."

"The culmination of the Soviet attitude of obstruction and intransigence has been the blockade of Berlin," the White Paper said.

"This has not only endangered the maintenance of the forces of occupation of the United Kingdom, the United States and France in Berlin, but has also jeopardised the discharge by these Governments of their duties as occupying authorities through the threat of starvation, disease and economic ruin for the population of Berlin.

"It is in these circumstances that the Western powers have been forced to establish the airlift to supply food and fuel to the Western sectors."

RUSSIA'S INTENTIONS

The result of the Moscow-Berlin discussions of August and September, the White Paper said, "has been to make it clear that the Soviet Government has no intention of reaching an agreement save on its own terms, the acceptance of which would have meant the immediate or progressive absorption of the western sectors of Berlin within the Soviet Zone economy and the whittling away of the rights and obligations of the Western occupying powers to a point at which the whole city of Berlin was under exclusive Soviet domination.

"The right of the United Kingdom, the United States and France to be in Berlin is absolute and unqualified. The European Advisory Council agreement, from which this right derives, is completely independent of the Yalta and Potsdam agreements and the agreement on control machinery."

Denying the Soviet allegation that the Western powers had infringed the Yalta, Potsdam and control machinery agreements, the White Paper said that even if the allegations were true, "it could have no bearing on their juridical right to participate in the four-power occupation and control of Berlin.

Tracing the breakdown of four-power control of Germany, the White Paper said: "The main point of divergence between Soviet policy and that of the other Allies was the question of the economic unity of Germany."

SABOTAGING RECOVERY

Condemning the Soviet refusal to participate in the European Recovery Programme, the White Paper said that in the light of this attitude, "it became clear that the Soviet claim to participate in the control of the Ruhr was, in fact, a claim to be allowed to sabotage the recovery of Western Europe."

Regarding the six-power London decision to establish a responsible West German Government and later steps taken to implement it, the document said: "These steps do not preclude the creation by four-power agreement of a Government for the whole of Germany.

"Indeed, in the face of the policies at present pursued by the Soviet Government in Germany, they constitute the most hopeful and progressive course which can be taken towards the reconstruction of German political life on a free and responsible basis and the reconstitution of Germany as a member of the community of European nations."—Reuter.

Marriage At Ninety-One

George W. Sears, 91, who describes himself as "an old man, but a good one," and Mrs Martha Williams, 72, who is "no fortune hunter," apply for a marriage licence at Los Angeles, Cal. Mrs Williams, who is from Oakland, Cal., met her prospective groom through an ad she placed in an old age pension magazine. — AP picture.

Graziani Defends His Honour

Still A Conquering General

Rome, Oct. 11.—Fascism's one time "Lion of Africa," former Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, declared at his trial for collaboration with Germans in Rome on Monday that "I have always marched as a soldier—I would march even for a Communist Government."

He made this statement in a long rambling review of his life and career which he read from the dock.

The first session of his long awaited trial ended with a brief but enthusiastic demonstration in his favour by spectators packing the little public space in the small courtroom chosen for his trial at the Rome Palace of Justice.

Graziani repeatedly excused his action on the grounds of military regulation and duty. "A soldier does not mix in politics," he said.

His statement was interrupted by a recess until Tuesday.

INTERRUPTS COURT

Throughout the morning, the judge and Graziani's lawyers had trouble in getting him to drop the manners of a conquering general and conform to the behaviour of a prisoner. He repeatedly interrupted speeches by the judge, the prosecutor and his own three lawyers. "I will explain that" he shouted as the prosecutor read particulars of the charge against him.

In his statement Graziani asserted "the fact is that we are now asking for our African colonies to be returned to us. If I had not conquered them we could not ask for them back."

He blamed his eventual failure against the British in North Africa on the political intrigues of a "Colonel X". This man, Graziani said, turned Rome against him.

He called his arrest a horrible insult to the soldiers of the North who had fought in honour for the country.—Associated Press.

DRUG PEDDLING

Chicago, Oct. 11.—Five men, arrested during the week-end on drug peddling charges, specialised in selling Marijauna to swing fans, according to Robert Artis, the Federal Narcotics Bureau district chief.—Reuter.

NO WAR IN NEAR FUTURE —TRYGVE LIE

Paris, Oct. 11.—Mr Trygve Lie, the United Nations Secretary-General, said today that he was convinced there would be no war "within the foreseeable future."

"It is always possible in theory for great powers to stumble into a conflict which would lead to a third world war", he said in a written reply to a United States newspaper.

"If the peoples of the world exhibit a modicum of good sense and exercise the most elementary instincts of self preservation it will never happen."

He had been asked: "How great is the danger of another world war and how can it best be prevented?"

WHY HE'S OPTIMISTIC

"My optimism regarding the immediate future is based on my conviction that no reponsible statesman today wants a war and that all those who are in positions of responsibility will do everything to avert it.

"The one permanent protection which we have against another world war, not only now but at any time in the future, is the free open democratic assembly of the nations which we possess today in the United Nations.

"As long as the nations of the world remain banded together in the United Nations, loyal to the principles of the charter, there is no power or group of powers which still dare to defy their common will."—Reuter.

YWCA Directors Arrested

Prague, Oct. 11.—Two women directors of the Young Women's Christian Association in Prague have been detained by police since last Thursday night on charges that anti-government pamphlets were found in the Association's reading room in Central Prague, it was learned today.

Officials of the YWCA declined to discuss the situation. The Minister of Information said that neither the Security Police nor the Ministry of Interior would confirm the report last night.

The women are Mrs Hana Frankova, the General Director, and Mrs Vincencova, who has been the Prague Director.

The YWCA was nationalised last March.—Associated Press.

Montgomery's Chief Of Staff

London, Oct. 11.—The War Office today announced the appointment of Brigadier R. F. K. Belchem as Chief of Staff to the Chairman of the Western Union Commander-in-Chief in Committee.

He will have the temporary rank of Major-General.

Brigadier Belchem, who is 37, is a qualified interpreter in Russian, Italian and French. Until recently in charge of operations and training in the British Army on the Rhine, he had a distinguished career in World War II. He served from 1936 until 1939 in Palestine and Egypt.—Reuter.

Inspections Of Colonies

Latest Soviet Demand

Paris, Oct. 11.—The Soviet bloc today demanded the United Nations inspections of the colonies and protested the Western Powers planned to use Africa as a war base.

Russia's A. I. Galagan introduced a resolution asking a yearly United Nations inspection of territories. He also asked the ruling powers to submit to political information about their colonies to the United Nations.

The charter obliges the administering powers to submit information only on social, economic and educational conditions.

Poland's Thaddeus Zabrowski said that the current African conference in London is being conducted in "secrecy" which makes us suspect it is not for the stated purpose of improving living and educational conditions."

He quoted a London Times editorial of October 5, to the fact that Africa must supply bases and men for the Western Union.

All Africa is being treated "as a reservoir for cheap raw materials," the Russian charged.

The Polish delegate said that the recent revolts in South-East Asia were the expression of desire for independence and "not fifth column as charged by the spokesmen of the Colonial Office."—United Press.

Protection For Eloping Couples

Istanbul, Oct. 11.—Eloping couples in Istanbul now have official priorities at the marriage bureaus in order to escape pursuing parents, a priority order was issued after several couples complained they had to stand in line so long at the marriage bureaus the bride's parents managed to catch up with them and snatch the bride away before the ceremonies could be performed.

Sympathetic city officials have now ordered that all eloping couples must be married ahead of all others, provided both parties are of legal age and the bride is willing.—United Press.

S. African Industry's Complex Problems

STRIKES, DEADLOCKS AND NEW WAGE AGREEMENTS

Port Elizabeth, Oct. 11.—South African industry faces three complex problems. One is the drastic modification by the Malan Cabinet of the immigration policy inaugurated by the Smuts government, the second is how the programme of "apartheid" or the segregation of the races is to be applied in industry and the third, and by far the most immediate pressing problem, is the obvious signs of industrial unrest due to the rising cost of living.

Throughout the country the Department of Labour is dealing with strikes, deadlocks in collective bargaining and requests for new wage agreements and determinations. Tens of thousands of workers, European, coloured and African, are involved. The most serious threat is that of the gold miners whose grievances have been referred to a commission under the chairmanship of Dr H. J. Van Eck, who is also chairman of the Industrial Development Corporation.

There are deadlocks in the engineering industry, the electrical industry, in motor assembly, in textile and sweet manufacturing and in municipal service. Reports from many centres reveal the deep concern of industrialists over the decision of the Malanite Cabinet not to take any action until 1950 in respect to the registration to trade unions for Africans.

Despite all that has been said in Parliament on the apartheid issue, a survey of prominent industrialists here indicates that this policy of segregation and separation is likely to have its first big test in the industrially expanding city of Port Elizabeth. There is an acute shortage of European labour, particularly semi-skilled. This has led to persistent suggestions that non-Europeans should now be employed in jobs hitherto held to be the close preserves of the Whites.

SHORTAGE OF WORKERS

The development programmes of many firms, plus other major enterprises starting within the next four to five months, mean a shortage of about 3,000 European workers between the ages of 18 and 45. The stream of semi-skilled white labour from the country to the towns is now a mere trickle—for 40 or 50 jobs there are now two or three applicants.

Aptitude tests have opened avenues of employment for women in some factories. In others coloured workers have been tried. Two new factories here are to employ Africans exclusively.

The modified scheme of immigration is considered to mean a restricted flow of skilled technicians to South African factories at a time when skilled staff are urgently required. For example, Port Elizabeth's working population has recently increased by some 20,000 but this has not included many skilled technicians. Immediate expansion plans are based on obtaining specialist workers from overseas as assurances were given to many firms by the Immigration Council when surveys were asked of their requirements.

ARTISANS WANTED

Here and at East London factories require at least 1,000 artisans who cannot be obtained in this country. In one centre the engineering trade requires 100 men not locally procurable. On the importation of highly-skilled artisans depends the employment of large numbers of Europeans and non-Europeans in the unskilled and semi-skilled categories. One factory now being built in Port Elizabeth requires 27 English specialist artisans to give work to 250 local workers.

South African industry is now entering a period when quality and price are more important than ever and industrialists say that this cannot be achieved with half-trained or hastily trained workers. Fears are that until more immigrants arrive, the shortage of labour will become worse, not better.—United Press.

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

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Abandonment Of Truman Plan Described As "A Narrow Escape"

New York, Oct. 11.—Senator Arthur Vandenberg, the Republican Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has described President Truman's abandoned plan to send Chief Justice Vinson to Moscow as "a narrrow escape."

Speaking here last night, the Senator left his prepared text to state: "Now that we have gone to the United Nations we must intelligently avoid any unilateral independent action on our own account lest we confuse our friendly associates, cramp the Security Council and encourage our opponents to think that our appeal to the United Nations is either timid or insincere.

"I must say that we have just had a narrow escape upon this score at Washington."

Again departing from his prepared text, Senator Vandenberg said that after the "complete Soviet reversal" in the Berlin Control Council, further direct discussion became a transparent futility in the presence of this tricky, provocative and insidious Soviet run-around.

"We didn't resort to force as might over-easily have been our recourse in other days.

"We have resorted to organized reason and the conscience of human kind in the United Nations' forum. The Soviets cannot ignore this forum".

New York newspapers today devoted considerable space to comment — mostly unfavourable — on President Truman's Vinson plan.

The Republican Herald-Tribune said: "To deal in so amateurish and melodramatic a fashion with the problem of controlling the atomic bomb . . . would reduce the man who undertook such a mission and the man who sent him to equal absurdity."

The New York Times said: "This proposal was a major blunder . . . it might well have wrecked the solidarity of the Western Powers, undermined the western case before the Security Council, and, in bypassing the United Nations in a case already pending before it, would have been a slap at its authority."

The New York Daily Mirror: "It is a little frightening to know he had carried it so far—and in secrecy."

The New York Star: "It may not have been a bad idea. No honest man can say, on the basis of the partial and weighted information."—Reuter.